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CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION OF INCREASED TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

MR. DAWES' VIEWS ON THE NECESSITY FOR RIGID ECONOMY—MR. BUTLER'S REMEDY—SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Dawes, in introducing the subject of increased taxation to the House to-day said, that as the result of the conference of the Committee of Ways and Means in answer to Secretary Richardson's letter, it had been decided to propose to the House a resolution requesting all heads of departments to re-examine the estimates with the view of determining the utmost possible reduction before the question of increased taxation was considered. Such a request, he thought, was especially pertinent, inasmuch as many of the estimates had been prior to the September panic. Mr. Dawes was very earnest in opposing the increase of taxation, at least before it was discovered whether by rigid economy the expenditures could not be kept within the revenues. Of this fact, however, he did not seem sure, and he certainly indicated no sources of retrenchment sufficient to meet the needs. Mr. Butler seized the opportunity offered by the discussion of the question, and declared himself flatly in favor of inflation, and for non-paying interest notes instead of bonds bearing a high rate of interest. He pronounced specie payments as the most mischievous of dogmas, and declared that the country never has and never will have specie payments. He seemed to advocate national bankruptcy as a means of withdrawing our bonds from abroad. The policy of the opposition with respect to an apparent difference of views between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Republicans of the House, concerning the increase of taxation, is very clear. They purpose to seize upon it and exaggerate the difference of opinion into a personal quarrel if possible, and to reflect as severely as may be upon the conduct of the Secretary, and extol the position taken by Mr. Dawes, whom they will represent as attacking the Administration, the purpose being, of course, to create division in the Republican ranks. The ground for an attempt of this character is very slight. That the expenditures of the Government are at present in excess of the revenue is apparent to all. It is necessary to provide in some way to make the receipts equal to the expenditures. The Secretary of the Treasury, acting upon the view that the appropriation would not probably be much reduced by Congress, felt bound to seek the application of the only other method—an increase in taxation upon certain articles. He desired that the increase should be made immediately, for the purpose of preventing anticipation by importers and traders of the time the law should take effect to bring in tea and coffee,' and to hoard whisky and tobacco till its price should rise in response to the increase of duties or taxes. The action of the Secretary, from the view which it was necessary he should take as an executive officer charged with the responsibility of executing, and not of making, the laws, was rational and proper. The expenditures which he is to make are required to be made by acts of Congress. The Secretary must also look to Congress to provide the means by which those expenditures should be met. When the proposition came before the Committee of Ways and Means, however, they preferred that an attempt should be made to make the expenditures and revenues equal by cutting off appropriations rather than increasing taxation. In this view the committee has the support of the House, as is shown by the action taken to-day. There is no quarrel on account of this action made by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is entirely willing that the course indicated should be taken, and will co-operate most heartily in such reduction of expenditures as Congress sees fit to make. It is safe to say that the Secretary prefers this course to an increase of taxation if the result can be accomplished. There is a reasonable doubt whether Congress will cut down the appropriations sufficiently to meet the difficulties in question. The money of the Treasury is expended in every district of the United States, and each Congressman has some special appropriation which he will cling to in the interest of his constituents as long as possible. This is the chief cause of excessive appropriations. If it should turn out that a sufficient reduction in the expenditures cannot be made, or it be not made, the suggestion of the Secretary that additional taxation on certain articles should be levied immediately would be proved to have been a wise one. The delay in passing the laws desired by the Secretary is likely to be fatal to the purpose which was the basis of the recommendation. Secretary Richardson to-night says that if Congress is willing sufficiently to reduce the appropriations he certainly will not need to ask for increased taxation. It remains altogether with the Representatives themselves to determine whether or not they are willing to practice such economy in their respective districts as will bring the expenditures of the country below its revenues.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL—A DIVERSITY OF OPIN-

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections are unable to make any report to the Senate on the Louisiana test case, except that they are equally divided. Mr. Sumner, who is a member of the committee, has not attended any of its meetings, so that eight members only voted on the proposition to admit Pinchback. The two Democrats and two Republicans voted against admitting Pinchback on his credentials, making a tie on the question. The subject comes before the Senate without recommendation. Senator Morton, Chairman, and three members of the committee, substantially upon the grounds urged in the argument before the committee, an abstract of which was printed in THE TIMES two or three days ago, held that Pinchback has a good prima facie case and ought to be admitted to the Senate pending the decision of the contest on its merits. The Senate seems likely to be about as evenly divided as the committee, but it seems quite probable the majority will agree to Senator Morton's resolution.

ION EVIDENT.

One of the features of the day in the House was a brief informal debate upon the abolition of the Bankruptcy act. Mr. Tremain, under instruction from the Judiciary Committee, had ready the bill proposing a modification of the present Bankrupt law. It repeals the involuntary feature, but leaves the present machinery of bankrupt courts in existence, and places the entire control of a bankrupt's effects in the absolute charge of a majority in value of his creditors. All courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy are directed to strictly follow the expressions of the will of such majority, and the function of the courts in many respects would seem, under the bill, to be to decree the wishes of the majority. This would seem to leave the smaller creditors without remedy in case they might have an interest in opposition to larger creditors. The attempt was made to force the bill through under a suspension of the rules, without debate; but Mr. Poland, member of the committee, declared it had been the resolution of the committee to move the suspension of the rules for the immediate discussion of the subject, and not for its passage without debate. The House consequently, in view of the gravity of the subject, and the variety of views incidentally expressed, decided to take up the subject as a matter of precedence to-morrow morning, and to vote upon it after two hours' discussion. It was noticeable that the Southern members in the votes on parliamentary motions prior to the disposition of the motion, voted unanimously against any attempt at repeal. Most of the Representatives who, by their votes, seemed to be opposed to repeal were men from New-England.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The discussion of the Finance Committee's resolution was not begun with much zest by the Senate to-day, and there was little desire apparent for speech-making. It was finally arranged that the subject should go over till another day, when several Senators wishing to speak may be better prepared for the debate. It is difficult to foresee what course the resolution will take. At one time to-day there seemed a prospect that a vote would be taken and the proposition of the committee agreed to without dissent at all.

SETTLERS AND THE RAILROAD LANDS.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Senator Ingalls requiring the refunding to settlers on the double minimum lands within railroad grants of all they have paid over the sum of $1 23 per acre, and also giving homestead settlers on the same class of lands, who are now restricted to eighty acres of land, the right to eighty acres additional. The bill abolishes all distinction between lands within and those outside of railroad grants.

PETITIONS PRESENTED BY MR. CONKLING.

Senator Conkling to-day presented in the Senate the petition of the colored citizens of New-York for the passage of a Civil Rights bill. He also presented the petition of various owners of property destroyed by rebel cruisers, other than those for whose depredations the Geneva award was made, asking compensation for their losses.

THE RECESS.

The House has fixed the holiday recess to run from Friday next till the Tuesday after New-Year's. If the Senate concurs the recess will be practically three weeks long.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Printing is carefully examining the subject and cost of publishing and distributing public documents, and, under the lead of Senator Anthony, will endeavor to reduce both the volume and the expense of the Government printing.

FORT ST. PHILIP SHIP-CANAL.

Senator West introduced in the Senate a bill for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Ship-canal from the Mississippi River, below New-Orleans, to the Gulf, a work which is estimated to cost $6,000,000.

AN ENORMOUS NUMBER OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

The number of bills introduced in the House to-day, which was about 400, exceeds that of any other Monday of the session, and exceeds the number ever before introduced in one day in Congress.

FINANCIAL BILLS.

The financial bills introduced to-day were one by Mr. Kelley for an inter-convertible bond, which contains his financial theories already published; a bill by Mr. Pearce, of Boston, relative to specie payments; a bill by Mr. Field, providing for a convertible bond bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent. Mr. Loughridge introduced a bill restoring the income tax upon all incomes over $3,000.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The Special Committee on the Salary were unable to make their report to-day. The committee, however, met this morning and agreed upon a bill which they expect to report to-morrow. The bill is very simple. It provides for the repeal of the present law, and fixes the future salary at $5,500, with actual traveling expenses, leaving the salaries of the President, Cabinet, and Supreme Court Judges unchanged.

TEN PER CENT. TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, will introduce a resolution in the House on the first opportunity calling for information as to the amount lost to the revenues by the repeal last year of the ten per cent tax upon manufactures.

THE LATE PROF. AGASSIZ.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT NATURALIST.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The last hours of Prof. Agassiz were apparently passed in unconsciousness. At 2 P. M. on Sunday he had an attack similar to the one experienced before—a suspension of respiration, which continued half a minute, accompanied by other indications of approaching dissolution. These were succeeded by unnaturally rapid breathing, that continued to grow fainter with departing vigor. The patient lay upon his side, and beyond an occasional convulsive movement of the limbs, there were no signs that he suffered pain, and the finale was scarcely perceptible. The flags at Cambridge at half-mast. The funeral will take place at the college chapel at 2:30 P. M. on Thursday, and will be public.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer is now central off the Middle Atlantic coast, and the pressure gradually diminishes from this region westward and north-westward to the Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in the districts east of the Mississippi River, except in Northern New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley. Generally clear weather, with light southerly to westerly winds, prevails in the Middle States, the lake region; the North-west, and thence southward to the Gulf coast. Partly cloudy weather, with variable winds, is reported from New-England and the South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England on Tuesday, partly cloudy weather, with light to gentle north-westerly to south-westerly winds.

For the Middle States and the lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee, winds gradually backing to southerly, with generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, less pressure, with partly cloudy weather, the temperature rising slightly in the lower Mississippi valley.

For the North-west, generally clear weather with light southerly to westerly winds will prevail during the day.

For the canal region of New-York State the temperature will remain stationary during the coming twenty-four hours.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 34°; 6 A. M., 35°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 40°; 3 P. M., 45°; 6 P. M., 42°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 36°; average, 38⅝°.

CUBA.

QUIET CONDITION OF HAVANA.

THE RECENT RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION CONDEMNED—THE QUESTION OF ABOLITION CONSIDERED—DISPATCHES FOR UNITED STATES NAVAL COMMANDERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The city is perfectly quiet. Details from the volunteer battalions patrolled the streets last night.

There is no later news in regard to the Virginius.

A number of prominent and wealthy slave owners met yesterday to discuss the question of abolition. The meeting adjourned without definite action.

The *Diario* strongly condemns the riotous demonstrations of Friday night, and wants to know who instigated the movement. All those who took part in it really aided the rebellion. The Captain General should proceed with rigor against the disturbers of the peace, and, if necessary, declare martial law throughout the island.

The *Voz de Cuba* reports that several of the rioters have been arrested, and recommends that those proved guilty be treated with the utmost severity. It attributes the trouble to the machinations of the laborantes, and declares the Government should put a stop to their intrigues.

Lieut. Aulick Palmer, of the United States Marines, has arrived from Key West in the steamer Pinto, and leaves on Wednesday for Santiago de Cuba, with dispatches for the American Naval Commanders in that port.

THE INTENDED SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

THE REPORT RELATIVE TO THE SURRENDER OF THE VESSEL AND PASSENGERS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The truth of the Havana dispatch published this morning in relation to the Virginius, and the surviving passengers and crew is in the main confirmed to-day in official quarters. The Canandaigua, Juniata and Kansas were at last accounts at Santiago de Cuba, and it is understood here that these vessels will receive the passengers and crew, while the Virginius will be delivered elsewhere—perhaps at Bahia Honda, although nothing reliable on this point can now be obtained from official sources. To-morrow, as heretofore stated, is the time for the consummation of the agreement.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Commander James A. Greer has been ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspecters; Commander Francis A. Baker, as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District; Lieut. Commander E. F. Woodward, to the receiving-ship Vermont, as Executive; Lieut. W. L. Field, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Assistant Surgeon C. K. Lanoy, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.; Carpenter S. A. Whitehouse and Acting Sailmaker A. W. Stephens to the Minnesota; Commander Sabins Stanley is detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District, from Jan. 1, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. T. P. Gilmore is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Minnesota; First Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood is detached from the Iroquois, and ordered to the Saco; First Assistant Engineer G. H. White is detached from the Saco, and ordered to return home and report on arrival; Gunner Jno. Gaskins is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the Minnesota; Gunner Jno. C. Ritter is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk.

GOOD SERVICE OF THE YACHT AMERICA.

The Dispatch, formerly the yacht America, and purchased by the Secretary of the Navy last November, is regarded by the Navy Department as the most valuable of her class in the service, owing to her swift-sailing qualities. She has done good and constant service since the commencement of the Virginius complications.

WORK AT PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Contrary to report, there has been no abatement of work at the naval and military stations here. The workmen at the navy-yard were working yesterday, and in some departments more than usual hurry was manifested. An immense amount of correspondence passes between the executive office and Washington, and the attachés of the Commandant are kept busy until late at night. The monitor Terror has been coaled with 400 tons of coal. She will leave for the Cuban coala at the time already announced. In accordance with orders received from the Navy Department, the monitor Catskill is to leave League Island for Brooklyn. The steam-sloop Gettysburg has gone to Washington with a cargo of fifteen-inch shells. It is understood that she brought important dispatches from the Navy Department to Commander W. F. Spicer, of the Terror.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP FRANKLIN IN COMMISSION.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The United States steamship Franklin was placed in commission this afternoon. The officers and men went on board at 1 o'clock, after which Capt. Roe, Executive Officer of the station, turned the vessel over to Capt. Simson, and the American ensign was hoisted. The following is a complete list of the officers of the Franklin, so far as reported; Captain, E. Simson; Lieutenant Commanders, F. J. Higginson, G. W. Armentrout; Lieutenants, J. R. Selfridge, R. M. Cutts, W. H. Parker, H. W. Lyon; Medical Inspector and Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron, F. M. Gunnell; Assistant Surgeon, William Houston; Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Dearborne; Paymaster, Frank Crosby; Chief Engineer, A. J. Kiersted; Second Assistant Engineer, C. J. Habighorst; Master, Alexander McCrackin; Ensigns, W. S. Holliday, J. S. Abbott, John B. Milton; Midshipmen S. A. Staunton, A. J. Dabney; Captain of the Marine Corps, Charles Heywood; First Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, E. R. Robinson; Boatswain, John McCafferly; Gunner, Thomas R. Wilson; Carpenter, H. M. Griffiths; Sailmaker, William M. Howells. The Franklin will doubtless be the flagship of the Cuban Squadron, of which Admiral Porter will probably have command.

THE ICE-BOUND CANAL-BOATS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Auditor Dayton has received the following dispatches to-day:

LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 15.

Moved fifteen boats at Mohawk and Frankfort yesterday. Ice eight inches. Only a small number of boats will move.

W. M. DORR.

FULTONVILLE, Dec. 15.

Almost impossible to move boats. Weather very cold yesterday. No boats would move.

SAMUEL DONALDSON.

MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HAZLETON, Penn., Dec. 15.—David Strong, a saloon keeper near the outskirts of the town, was murdered on Saturday. The Police have arrested eight persons on suspicion of the murder. The Local Option law is supposed to be in force here, but there are seventy saloons openly selling liquor.

THE MURDER AT THE WESTFORD, MASS., POOR-HOUSE.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 15.—Hildreth, who killed Oliver Doland, at the Westford (Mass.) Poor-house Farm, is alive and so much improved as to be able to give an account of the circumstance. He and Doland were in dispute, when he took a chair and hit Doland on the head as he lay in bed. Finding Doland did not move, he went down stairs and procured a razor and returned to the room, when he inflicted the cuts which nearly severed Doland's neck. It was not until he saw his victim by daylight so badly cut, that he attempted to take his own life. A warrant was issued for Hildreth, who is now under arrest.

TAXATION OR DEBT.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S LETTER—MONEY TO BE RAISED BY INCREASED TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is of importance:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, transmitting a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, asking the Secretary of the Treasury "to give his reasons in writing for an increase in taxation, and why he has selected the articles named in his communication as the proper objects for increased taxation, and that he inform the committee specifically as to the expenditures and condition of the revenue which render the proposed increase necessary."

In the report which, in accordance with law, I had the honor, recently, to submit to Congress, I used the following language:

"Should there not be a revival of business at an early day, and an increase in the receipts over those of the past two and a half months, additional means will be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case, I recommend additional taxation judiciously laid, so as to be the least burden upon the people and business of the country, rather than a resort to borrowing money, and increasing the public debt." It is on the grounds here generally stated that I suggested increased taxation. The receipts from customs and internal taxes have not materially increased, and it is apparent that no considerable augmentation of those receipts is soon to be expected under the law now existing. The public debt was increased by demands which could not be avoided during the month of November to the extent of over $9,000,000, and it is apparent that it will be still further increased during the current month by many millions. While the coin receipts are but little more than sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt and other coin expenditures, it will not be prudent to sell gold to increase the supply of currency. The current expenses of the Government have already consumed about $18,000,000 of what has been called the "reserve," and there remains only about $26,000,000 which can be used before the extreme limit of the issue of United States notes authorized by law will be reached. The public credit can only be maintained by keeping the receipts of the Treasury fully up to the expenditures for ordinary expenses, for interest on the public debt, and for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund to the extent provided by law. It is manifestly the true policy, in view of maintaining that credit, so to levy taxes as to make it certain that the required amount will be raised with the probability of some surplus revenue, rather than to incur any risk of a deficiency which would make it necessary to borrow money, and thereby increase the debt. In selecting tea and coffee for taxation, I am influenced by the consideration that taxes on those articles are easily collected, and are not oppressive to the consumers. In selecting spirits, tobacco, gas, railway, and steamboat receipts, express, insurance, and telegraph companies, as subjects of taxation, I am governed principally by the reasons expressed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his letter already forwarded to the committee, in the following words: "In selecting sources for possible taxation, I have taken those that would give the revenue probably needed without any material increase to the present force or any amendment to the present system, considering that it is wise to get the public revenue with as little interference as possible with the general business of the country, and that the taxgatherer should greet the public eye as rarely as practicable."

I have presented the bills for increased taxation to the committee thus early that the subject may at once be called to the attention of Congress, for such action at an early day as may be deemed expedient. It should be taken into account that the effect of any law which may be enacted to increase taxation will not fully appear for several months after its passage; and that, in the apparent disposition among the people to reduce expenditures, the rates which may be fixed will not produce the same amount of revenue as would accrue under different circumstances. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed,) WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

To Hon. H. L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of House of Representatives.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE OPPOSED TO INFLATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night, the subject of a memorial to be laid before Congress to meet the present condition of the finances was discussed at length. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Currency and Banking were presented and voted down in favor of the following resolution, which passed almost unanimously:

Resolved, That this board is opposed to any increase of the paper currency of the country, so long as it continues to be irredeemable in specie on demand.

Resolutions were also adopted in regard to the Bankruptcy law, based on those approved by the National Board of Trade at Chicago in October. These provided:

First—The abolishment of the system of fees.

Second—The enlargement of the discretion of the assignee.

Third—Authorizing the appointment of a committee of creditors who may compromise debts, &c.

Fourth—Leaving the settlement of the estate to the assignee of the committee entirely.

Fifth—That examination shall be uniform throughout the States; and,

Sixth—Providing that proceedings shall not cease on account of the death of the bankrupt.

BOSTON BULLS FAVOR A RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—An adjourned meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held this afternoon. The subject specially assigned for discussion was: "The Currency; Its Relation to the Present Crisis." B. F. Nourse, Chairman of the delegates to the National Board of Trade, presented a lengthy report in relation to the currency, and resolutions to co-operate with the National Board against the issue of any more irredeemable paper money, and recommending to Congress measures to improve the currency and prepare the way for a return to specie payments, which were adopted.

POWERS OF A SHERIFF.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Judge Yople to-day, in the case of Sheriff Ziegler against the Chamber of Commerce, charged with contempt of court, in refusing the Deputy Sheriff admission to the Chamber to serve summons, decided that the powers of the Deputy sheriff were powers of the State, no less, and no more—and that the chamber, in denying him admission, denied admission to the State of Ohio. He, in consideration of the high character of the Chamber of Commerce, and viewing its action as a mistake, assessed a nominal fine of $1 and costs on President Covington.

WILL OF A VICTIM OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—In the will of Charles Mac Alester, which was admitted to probate to-day, there are public bequests amounting to $22,000 to the Home and Foreign Missions, and other organizations of the Presbyterian Church; also to the MacAlester College of St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., the Winslow House, and the lot of ground on which it is erected in St. Anthony's Falls, provided that within three years the sum of $25,000 is secured for its endowment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—John A. Mitchner, in charge of the Dead-letter Office, was arrested to-day by Special Agents McPhail and Myers, of the Post Office Department, on a charge of abstracting money from letters. The arrest occasioned much surprise, as Mitchner bore a good character and was much respected by his official associates. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 by United States Commissioner J. J. Johnson for a further hearing.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND STATE TAXATION.

The case of the Union Pacific Railroad vs. Pennistos, Treasurer of Lincoln County, Neb., (appeal from the Circuit Court for Nebraska,) was decided in the Supreme Court to-day. The question in this case was whether the Pacific Railroad Company is such an instrumentality of the Government as exempts it from State taxation under the Federal Constitution. The decision of the lower court was sustained, and the claim of exemption from taxation is set aside. Mr Justice Bradley, dissenting, held that if the road bed may be taxed, it may be seized and sold for non-payment of taxes, seized and sold in parts and parcels separated by county or State lines, and thus the whole purpose of Congress in creating the corporation and establishing the line may be subverted and destroyed. In his judgment, the tax laid in this case was an unconstitutional interference with the instrumentalities created by the National Government in carrying out the objects and powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. Mr. Justice Field concurred with Mr. Justice Bradley. Mr. Justice Hunt dissented from the opinion of the court, but wrote no opinion. Mr. Justice Swayne wrote an opinion concurring in the result reached by the majority of the court.

MR. KELLEY'S RESOLUTION AGAINST INCREASED TAXATION.

The following resolution was informally submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, this morning, by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, with a statement that he intends to offer it in the House under a motion for a suspension of the rules. No vote of the committee was, however, asked or taken on it, or any similar proposition. Numerous reports to the contrary are in circulation, but they are all contradicted, as the above is on the best of authority. The following is Mr. Kelley's resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the taxes which now burden the people should not be increased, but that the extraordinary means, if any be required, for the support of the Government during the temporary paralysis of the industries of the country now prevailing should be obtained on a temporary loan on bonds bearing a low rate of interest in currency, and redeemable in United States notes.

WORK FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day allotted work to its various members as follows: Messrs. Laughridge, Parker, and Hancock are charged with the preparation of the Indian Appropriation bill; O'Neil with the Pension bill; Swann with the Diplomatic and Consular; Starkweather, Fortifications; Marshall, Military Academy; Tyler, Postal Service; Wheeler, the Army and Hale the Navy Appropriation bills respectively. The Deficiency, the Sundry Civil, and the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and Indian expenses of the Government were not assigned' but the Chairman, Gen. Garfield, will have charge of the latter.

A REVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES SUGGESTED.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning, in view of the recommendations in Secretary Richardson's letter, voted to offer a resolution in the House requesting the President to request the various executive departments to revise their estimates for the next fiscal year, if possible, before Jan. 5. The object is, of course, to find means to cut down the estimates, which were all made several months before the recent financial disturbances began, and before it was known that the Government revenues were likely to fall behind the national expenditures.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John L. Pennington, of Alabama, to be Governor of Dakota; Willett P. Ottinger, Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City; Ames M. Brackett, Receiver of Public Moneys at Eau Claire, Wis.; Joseph E. Irish, Register of Land Office at Eau Claire, Wis.; Hiram Idings, Pension Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.; L. K. Haker, Register of Land Office at Alexandria, Minn.; R. F. Naylor, Register of Land Office at Dardanelle, Ark.; John W. Kimball, Pension Agent for the Western District of Massachusetts; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of Dakota Territory.

Postmasters—O. J. Conant, at Rockland, Me.; John C. Cowen, Knoxville, Ill.; James T. Watson, Helena, Ark.; Sam. Bard, Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. T. Guest, Fentonville, Mich.; Charles F. Ricks, Massillon, Ohio; Valentine Dell, Fort Smith, Ark.

John G. Pool to be Collector, of Customs for the District of Sandusky, Ohio; Commodore Wm. Reynolds, to be Rear Admiral; Wm. J. Riggs, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy; George J. Benson, of Rhode Island, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Robert W. Hughes, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia; William H. Hunt, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Florida; Herman Silver, to be Marshal for Dakota; Thomas F. Purnell, to be Marshal for the Western District of Texas, and W. F. Wheeler, Marshal for Montana.

THE VOTE ON MR PINCHBACK'S ADMISSION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Sumner being absent, stood as follows on the question of the right of Mr. Pinchback to admission on his prima facie credentials: For the proposition, Messrs. Morton, Logan, Anthony, and Mitchell. Against, Messrs. Carpenter, Alcorn, Hamilton, and Saulsbury.

FINANCIAL.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $780,006; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,575,000; coin, $84,307,536, including $31,370,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $374,065,018.

ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT—JUDGE NELSON'S DEATH.

After the reading of opinions Mr. Justice Clifford announced the death of Judge Nelson in the following language: "Information is received that the late Mr. Justice Nelson departed this life on Saturday last at his residence at Cooperstown, N. Y., in the afternoon. The court received the sad intelligence just mentioned with deep regret and sorrow, and from respect to the memory of the deceased, and in consideration of his long association with this court, and of his eminent public services. It now adjourns without transacting the ordinary business." The court thereupon adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Senate was in executive session several hours this afternoon on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, and adjourned without confirming it. Some doubts are expressed by several of the Senators as to a favorable result, while others are reluctant to express opinions on the subject.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the Capitol, to-day, were Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, and H. A. Chadwick, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 15.—At the Hoosac Tunnel, on Monday evening, a rock fell, killing Michael O'Grady, severely wounding Michael Flaherty, and slightly injuring several others.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY MURDERED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—A family named Moore, consisting of husband, wife, and child, passed through this city on Thursday last, en route for Texas. When almost seven miles out from here, coming to a stream which was swollen, they were advised to deviate from the main road and make a crossing at a point some distance, above which is an unfrequented place. They reached the point indicated where the entire family were murdered and their bodies thrown into the stream. The bodies of Moore and his wife were recovered yesterday, and an inquest was held to-day, which failed to elicit the slightest clue to the perpetrators of this horrid butchery. The child's body has not been found.

THE CHICAGO TREASURY DEFALCATION.

EX-TREASURER GAGE SHORT NEARLY HALF A MILLION—EFFORTS BEING MADE TO COVER THE DEFICIENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15.—Considerable excitement was created by the *Times* report of the alleged defalcation on the part of David A. Gage, late City Treasurer. For some time there had been rumors that he was behind in his accounts to the tune of half a million or more, but none of the papers seemed to care to publish them. Now that the facts have been made public of Mr. Gage's troubles, the people are wondering as to how he will get out of them. An investigation made to-day of the books in his office by one of his bondsmen, aided by a prominent lawyer, shows him to be short at least $350,000. In addition, he has locked up in suspended banks about $130,000, or a total deficit of nearly half a million. Every effort is being made by Mr. Gage's friends to extricate him from his embarrassments, but so far without satisfactory result. The Mayor says he will give the Ex-Treasurer an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to pay up arrears. His bondsmen propose to resist the claim of the city for payment of the money now in the suspended banks. This action, however, will hardly hold in the courts. The city never gave instructions where the money should be deposited, and Mr. Gage is alone responsible. He has disposed of his entire interest in the Grand Pacific Hotel, as has his brother, George W. Gage; and it is reported that the entire house is mortgaged, with a view toward helping the Ex-Treasurer in his emergency.

The bonds of Daniel O'Hara, the newly-elected City Treasurer, were approved by the Common Council to-night, and to-morrow Mr. O'Hara will assume his duties. To-night the Mayor removed Col. Wright from the Board of Police Commissioners, appointing in his stead Mr. E. F. C. Klokke, who was removed by Hon. Joseph Medill while he was in power. Elmer Washburn has resigned as Chief of Police, and Jacob Rehm, sometime since a Chief for many years, has been nominated to the vacancy. He will doubtless be confirmed by the Councils.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE LATE TRAIN-HANDS STRIKE—LABOR AGITATORS — SUFFERING AMONG THE ITALIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

Nearly all of the train hands of the Philadelphia and Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, who recently struck against the ten per cent. reduction in wages, have gone to work again. As a consequence, the collieries which suspended at the commencement of the strike, have resumed operations. The strike caused the coal supply to fall off 53,440 tons. The anthracite shipped from Port Richmond to New-York and the New-England States this year has amounted, so far, to 1,823,195 tons. The "line trade" still continues comparatively slack. A report has been circulated here and in New-York that the combinated companies intend to reduce prices next month, but trustworthy coal men state that the "combination" will hold to the present prices until next April. According to the statement of Chas. Hartshorne, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the corporation is not, nor never has been, connected with the coal ring.

THE LABOR UNION AGITATORS AT WORK.

Some of the labor union agitators here are urging the unemployed working men to resort to desperate means to obtain relief. At a recent meeting of one of the working people's associations, a speaker stated that he had discovered a State law that required the Guardians of the Poor to procure employment for those persons who were unemployed. After some excited discussion, it was resolved by the gathering to appoint a committee to wait on the proper city official and demand such an order on the Guardians of the Poor. It is understood, however, that the committee's intention has never been carried out. Since then, whenever a working men's meeting is held, this question has been considered at considerable length. So far, the unreasoning, imprudent leaders have not obtained the consent of the majority of the thinking laboring people to make such a foolish demand upon the Guardians of the Poor, but it is possible that the determination may be carried into effect should the excitement among the working people continue.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR ITALIANS.

There is much suffering among the poor Italians of this city, the larger number of whom obtain a miserable livelihood as street musicians and dealers in stucco ornaments. The musicians, the greater proportion of them being small children, are much fewer than since the passage of the ordinance forbidding them to play upon the streets, and terrible accounts are prevalent as to the severity of the treatment which they receive from their masters, the padrones, who complain that they have lost much by the almost complete breaking up of the musicians' business. Since the raid made upon the Italian quarters in Christian, South Tenth and adjacent streets by the Police, it is stated that the wretched creatures now living there are afraid to venture out on the streets. Dozens of men, women, and children live together in one house. Policemen who are frequently called into these abodes of misery to quell disturbances, state that the scenes to be witnessed are disgusting in the extreme. There are between 1,500 and 2,000 of these families who live in this impoverished condition, and no attempt upon the part of any one seems to be made to give them assistance. The padrones occasionally take a number of the boys and girls out in the country, where the trade of the musicians is plied. Upon the return from these excursions, which is at regular periods, the padrones expend the money obtained by their slaves in drink. These drunken carousals are usually attended with riotous demonstrations, which sometimes terminate seriously to some of the participants. Several homicides have already occurred.

THE CINCINNATI WORKING MEN.

A DEMONSTRATION—PACIFIC SPEECHES—NO WORK WANTED AT ONLY $1 25 A DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Several working men, preceded by a band of music, and attended by a large concourse of curious people, marched peaceably to the City Buildings this morning about 10 o'clock, and called upon the Mayor. Wm. Haller, an Englishman, President of the meeting at Arbeiter Hall, made a brief address, asking for work. Mayor Johnston responded pacifically, promising to do what was possible to furnish work, and asking them to appoint a committee to consult him. Mr. Saffin, President of the International Iron-molders' Union, spoke pacifically, but stated that no honest citizen would take men to work for so low a price as $1 25 per day. The assemblage broke up quietly.

A report is circulated that the laborers in Burnet Woods Park struck for higher wages than $1 25 per day this evening.

THE STEAM-SHIP GREECE.

The steam-ship Greece, of the National Line, which ran ashore, Saturday afternoon, near Bedloe's Island, floated off yesterday afternoon, and arrived at her dock at 5 o'clock. About 2,000 tons of freight were discharged, which will be immediately reloaded. The vessel sustained no damage. Her departure will be delayed till the latter part of the week in consequence of the accident.

THE KINGS COUNTY CORONERS.

The Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, appointed at the solicitation of the Kings County Coroners, to investigate certain frauds alleged to exist in the Coroners' office, met last evening, Supervisor Fletcher in the chair. Only one witness—Dr. Watts, Register of Vital Statistics—was examined, after which the committee adjourned until next Friday. Supervisor Coe applied for a large number of subpœnas.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE DEEPLY AFFECTED AT BAZAINE'S SENTENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Ex-Empress Eugenie was deeply affected at the verdict and sentence in the case of Marshal Bazaine. Her agitation is so great that she has been compelled to postpone the visit she was about to make to Queen Victoria.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, member of Parliament for Stroud, and Under Secretary for the Home Department, is dead.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE LATE JUDGE NELSON AND PROF. AGASSIZ.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The London journals, in their obituary notices of Judge Nelson and Prof. Agassiz, award high praise to them.

MARINE DISASTER—A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The schooner John Libby, which sailed from Boston Nov. 10, for Gonaives, capsized at sea. Three of the crew perished. The remainder were rescued by the ship Sterling, which arrived at Flushing, Holland, on the 10th inst., from Philadelphia.

FRANCE.

A PETITION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY—THE ART COLLECTIONS OF THE EX-EMPRESS.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—In the Assembly to-day M. Dahirel, of the Extreme Right, presented a petition for the restoration of the monarchy, with 120,000 signatures.

An agreement negotiated by M. Rouher, whereby the Government is to restore certain art collections, and pay the Ex-Empress Eugenie $600,000, has been submitted to the Budget Committee.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA RENEWED.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The bombardment of Cartagena was opened again to-day with increased vigor.

It is said that the great powers have assured President Castelar that they will recognize the Republic when the Cartagenian insurrection is suppressed.

PRUSSIA.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Prussia, is dead. She was seventy-two years old.

THE GOVERNMENT SUBSCRIBES FOR THE NEW HUNGARIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The German Government subscribes for 24,000,000 marks of the new Hungarian loan.

SWITZERLAND.

ANNUAL ELECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec. 15.—The annual election by the Federal Assembly, for President and Vice President of the Swiss Confederation, took place to-day. Dr. C. Schenck was elected to the former office, and Dr. E. Welti to the latter.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $493,138.

The mills of the Quidnock Company started on full time yesterday.

At Louisville, yesterday, Henry Walters, while in a state of partial intoxication, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

George Kent, of Pittsfield, Mass., committed suicide by shooting, yesterday morning, because of ill-health.

John L. Pennington, of Alabama, will be the successor of Mr. Burbank, who has resigned as Governor of Dakota.

The fire in the pile of 3,000 tons of coal at the Dunnell Coal-yard was extinguished yesterday and the steamers withdrawn, after two days' service.

The steam-ship Alaska, from China and Japan, is a week overdue at San Francisco, but no fears are entertained for her safety, as she is a slow sailer.

Mr. Thomas Mace, the Government candidate, has been elected for the Western Division of Toronto, Ont., to the Dominion Parliament by a large majority.

Hon. Alexander Keith, President of the Legislative Council, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Nova Scotia, died on Sunday at Halifax, aged seventy-four years.

Mme. Nilsson was serenaded at the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia last night. There was an immense and most enthusiastic gathering in front of the hotel, and the popular songstress was repeatedly cheered.

In the United States District Court at Providence, R. I., yesterday, an order of sale was entered in the cases of libel against the steam-ships Jesse Hoyt, Plymouth Rock, and Fall River, now lying in Newport Harbor.

A man named John Dorsey, a quadroon, has been arrested at Hamilton, Canada, charged with committing a murderous assault on a white man named Fitch, at Waverley, N. Y., on the 27th of November. The case has been remanded.

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

The nomination of Hon. George H. Williams for Chief Justice is well received by the Republican press of Oregon. The Portland *Bulletin*, for example, says: "The people of his State will feel a pride in his appointment. It is a recognition which does honor to Oregon." Of the estimation in which he is held in that State, the same paper says: "Prior to his election to the United States Senate, which took place in 1864, Judge Williams had for ten years filled a large place in Oregon affairs. As a Judge he possessed recognized ability. He was noted for a large and solid understanding and a penetrating and logical mind, rather than for outward brilliancy and show. As a lawyer, he possessed great natural gifts, which he had improved by the severe pains of culture and practice, and when he was chosen to the Senate he was regarded as easily the first among the lawyers of the State."

ANOTHER POLICY RAID.

The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct yesterday evening arrested the following policy-dealers:

George Rogers, residing at No. 535 Third avenue, policy-dealer at No. 120 Park avenue.

Edward Lawrence, residing at No. 245 East Fortieth street, dealer at No. 476 Sixth avenue.

John Mack, residing at No. 476 Washington street, dealer at No. 418 Sixth avenue.

Edward Raynor, residing at No. 103 West Seventeenth-street, dealer at same place.

Capt. McCullogh also seized the books, signs, and paraphernalia of the places. The prisoners will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Court to-day.

A WARNING TO COURT OFFICERS.

Officer John Falconer, of the Court of General Sessions, against whom repeated complaints had been made by witnesses, reporters, and others, who had been refused admission, yesterday refused to admit three witnesses, who had been subpœnaed in an assault case, which had, in consequence, to be postponed. Recorder Hackett, having informed Falconer that he was entirely unfit to perform his duties, and had repeatedly interfered with the administration of justice, announced in open court that he would have him removed.

THE MURDER OF IDA W. VAIL.

The trial of Alonzo E. Kimball, charged with having been an accomplice with Marcella K. Metzler in causing the death of Ida W. Vail, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The Senate met at noon.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of one thousand citizens of Pennsylvania for measures to provide for the settlement of foreign difficulties by arbitration. Mr. Sumner said it was in response to a resolution recently adopted by the British House of Commons looking to such a mode of settlement.

OTHER PETITIONS.

Petitions were also presented against polygamy, and asking laws to establish free civil government in Utah, and harmonize it with the Federal Union; also, asking the abolition of stamp tax on medicines.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition signed by colored citizens of New-York asking the passage of the Civil Rights bill. He said he knew many of the signers, and knew them to be respectable citizens.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Conkling also presented the petition of Moses Taylor and other ship-owners touching the Geneva award. The petitioners claimed that during the rebellion they were engaged in commerce on the high seas, and vessels belonging to them were destroyed by other rebel cruisers than the Alabama, and those named by the Geneva tribunal, and therefore they were entitled to a part of that award. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858, and it was passed with several unimportant amendments.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR JURORS.

Mr. Sargent also introduced a bill to amend the act of June 1, 1872, to further the administration of justice, providing that no person shall be disqualified to sit on any Grand or Petit Jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion founded upon public rumor or newspaper statements, provided he be otherwise competent, the court to be satisfied that he will act impartially.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that the committee had considered the contested election case of P. B. S. Pinchback and Gen. McMillan, claiming seats as Senators from Louisiana, and were evenly divided as to which should be admitted. He therefore asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the whole matter be referred to the Senate, and it was so ordered.

At a later stage of the proceedings Mr. Morton introduced a resolution that the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback are formal and he is entitled to a seat in the Senate, having a prima facie case, and gave notice that to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. A debate followed as to the bearing of the evidence taken by the committee of last session on the present question.

MONETARY DERANGEMENT.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Sherman objected to further debate, and called up the resolution reported by him from the Finance Committee on Wednesday, in regard to the present monetary derangement.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, offered as a substitute the resolution recently introduced by him, directing the Finance Committee to report such measures as would establish free banking, increase the volume of currency $100,000,000, and making the whole currency Government issue.

The views of the minority, as reported by Mr. Bayard on Wednesday, were read.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, addressed the Senate. He did not see how it was practicable to return to specie payments, and favored an elasticity of the currency. Since the close of the war the country had been prosperous, labor had been better paid, and the development of our great resources had been carried on to a larger extent than ever before. He did not see where the money was to come from to resume specie payments. If the Secretary of the Treasury could control all the gold in the country he would not have enough to redeem one-half of our obligations. Since the war there had been a constant drain upon the country from abroad of the precious metal. The interest on our bonds held abroad required an immense amount of coin every year; besides, the balance paid every year for the last ten years had been against us, and this balance had to be adjusted in coin or its equivalent. Again, it was estimated that American citizens traveling in Europe expended annually $75,000,000 in coin. Our exports principally were the necessaries of life. When the tables were analyzed, it was shown that we exported chiefly the raw material, and, with the exception of sewing-machines, reapers, a small quantity of leather, and some machinery, no product of our skilled labor was exported. He called attention to the great quantity of luxuries imported by this country, which only ministered to extravagance, and amounted annually to many millions of dollars. These things we did not want and would be better off without. The voice of the entire West was emphatic that we want more currency. He refered to the high rate of interest, and to the fact that money will be scarce when for legitimate purposes it commands twelve per cent. The currency should be adjusted to meet the legitimate wants of business, and in such a manner as to look forward steadily to the return of specie payments. He would vote for the resolution reported by the majority, but would do so with the expectation that the committee would report a plan to increase the volume of currency.

Senator Morton said he would like to be heard on this subject, but was not prepared to speak now, and therefore asked that the resolution should go over till to-morrow.

Senator Sherman had no doubt that the Committee on Finance was prepared to carry into execution the will of the Senate, but he thought it a difficult proposition to name a day when specie payment should be resumed.

The resolution was laid over.

The bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed its passage. He regarded it as opening an opportunity for irresponsible parties to avail themselves of the prestige conferred by the designation of national banks, and impose upon depositors. Every petty note shaver, under such a bill, could convert his shop into a national bank.

Mr. Morton favored the passage of the bill. During the late panic, he said, there were but few failures among the national banks, most of the failures being confined to private banking-houses. He had been told that now there were private banking-houses in New-York which were doing a large business on the money of depositors, without a dollar of of their own being invested. As national banks, they would be open to the inspection of Government officers, but as private institutions no one but themselves knew how they were conducted.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, hoped the bill would not pass. He favored the exaction of increased securities from national banks. If this were done, it would serve to strengthen public confidence in them.

Without taking a vote, the Senate, at 2:50 P. M., on motion of Mr. Hamlin, went into executive session. At 4:15 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the call of States for bills, and a large number were introduced and referred, having, among others, the following objects: The appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic; the securing of pensions to all soldiers and sailors and their widows, of the war of 1812; a public building at Rochester; an additional judicial district in New-York; to make Albany a port of entry and delivery; the free transmission of departmental correspondence through the mails; the issue of convertible bonds and the reduction of interest on the funded debt; the granting of the franking privilege to publishers of newspapers for journals mailed to subscribers within the county and for exchanges; the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, and its maintenance as a public highway; aid in rebuilding the Mississippi levees; to authorize coinage at the United States Mints for foreign Governments; a pension to the widow of Gen. Canby; to encourage telegraphic communication with Asia; the issue of $ 65-100 per cent. bonds, to be interchangeable with legal-tender notes; the recognition of Cuban belligerency; to impose a tax on incomes of $3,000 and over; the reclaiming of the swamp and overflowed lands at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; to transfer to the War Department the management of Indian affairs; to establish a Territorial Government in Pembina; to require Marshals and clerks of United States District and Circuit Courts to deposit in the Treasury the surplus fees received by them; several bills to modify the Postal act of last year so far as it relates to newspaper postage; to reduce railroad freights; and to repeal the Bankruptcy act. Over three hundred bills were introduced.

THE TAX ON PATENT MEDICINES.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of over three thousand druggists and chemists from 275 cities and towns, and from all the States and Territories, asking for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, or a modification of the law so as to confine the tax to patent or proprietary medicines, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

JUDGE BUSTEED.

Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the action of the House is required concerning the official conduct of the Judge of the United States Court for the District of Alabama, and especially whether the Judge has held the terms of his court required by law, and whether he has continuously and persistently absented himself from the State, and whether his acts and omissions in his office of Judge have been such as in any degree to deprive the people of that State of the benefit of a district court therein, and to amount to a denial of justice. Adopted.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, and moved to suspend the rule, so as to bring the bill before the House. The bill was read.

The first section repeals the Bankrupt law and all its amendments. The second provides that where there are bankruptcy proceedings pending, a majority (in value) of its creditors, whose claims have been proven or are provable, shall determine in what manner, and on what terms, the estate of the bankrupt shall be administered, and such resolution shall be immediately confirmed by the court. Other sections relate to the details of the provisions.

After various propositions and suggestions the motion was modified so as to make the bill the special order for to-morrow to devote two hours to its discussion, and then to have a vote taken without dilatory motions. It was so ordered.

REVISION OF THE ESTIMATES ASKED.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, called the attention of the House to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for an increase of taxation to the amount of $40,000,000, and said that the Committee of Ways and Means had instructed him to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended in an official letter to the Committee of Ways and Means an increase in certain Customs duties and internal taxation, therefore

Resolved, That the heads of the several departments be instructed to revise their estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, with a view, in the changed condition of the country, to a reduction thereon, and to report the same to this House, to the end that all possible efforts at reduction be exhausted before new burdens be imposed on the people.

He said that it had come to the knowledge of the Committee of Ways and Means, since it had instructed him to report that resolution, that the Committee on Appropriations had been considering the same matter. The two committees had come to an agreement on a resolution which the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would offer, and he yielded to him for that purpose.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, then, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears that since the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, which have been laid before the House, were made by the several departments of the Government, the country has entered on a period of great financial embarrassment, accompanied by a shrinkage in values and a heavy falling off in the revenue; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of the House, the foregoing facts make it the duty of Congress to reduce the expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the necessities of the Government; and,

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended, in an official letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, an increase in certain duties and internal taxation; therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause a revision of said estimate to be made by the several executive departments, and cause a report to be made to the House, if possible, as early as the 5th of January next, setting forth in detail what public expenditures for the current fiscal year and what estimates for the next fiscal year can be reduced, and the amount of such reduction, without serious detriment to the public service.

Mr. Butler, of Texas, asked Mr. Garfield how much he believed the estimates could be reduced if they had been properly made up to carry out existing laws.

Mr. Garfield said it was impossible for him to answer that question at this stage of the session. He only knew that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the President's Message, reference was made to the fact that a large number of public buildings had been authorized by the last Congress, on which work had not yet been begun. It had been suggested that work might be suspended, or rather might not be begun, and consequently $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 might be covered back into the Treasury. It was so perhaps in regard to fortifications, rivers and harbors, &c. He was able to see a number of places where reduction could be made without damage to the public service even in the expenses for the current year. Still more, he should think, in the estimates for next year. The House would notice that the total estimates for the next fiscal year were $319,000,000, being about $15,000,000 more than the estimates of last year.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, thought it hardly possible to cut down the estimates to the limit of forty or forty two millions, which was required; but an effort to cut down expenses was incumbent on every branch of the public service. He believed that many of the departments were feeling a desire to co-operate with those two committees of the House in the effort to show to the country that the Government, as well as every prudent individual in his own business affairs, was willing to cut off every possible expense, and to reduce itself to the most rigid economy in the public expenditures, and that, too, before the House undertook to revive any taxation that had been removed, or to impose any new taxes on the industries of the country. If, in the end, Congress was obliged to fall back upon taxation after it had shown to the country its disposition to cut off every redundant expenditure, and to reduce every salary possible under its jurisdiction, it could then address itself to the work of increasing taxation, if need be, in order to maintain the credit of the country abroad, and its demands for current expenses at home.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, said that there was the greatest apprehension in the country as to this matter of renewing taxation. Every member who had correspondence from home knew that that apprehension existed. Speculation was already rife as to what Congress would do on this business. While he commended, and would do all in his power to assist in the matter of economy on any measures that would come from either of those committees, he thought it was due to the people, to the merchants and traders, that there should be some definite statement by the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means as to the articles to be taxed, and, if possible, as to the rate of taxation, and whether it was the intention of the Government to enlarge the volume of the currency, so as, if possible, to avoid the shrinkage in values that had been referred to. Something, he said, was due from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that subject. He believed that everybody would be glad to hear from him candidly and frankly, so that no man should indulge in speculation at the public expense.

Mr. Dawes said that the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury had gone to the public prints to-day, and that conveyed all the information which he felt at liberty to extend. The Committee on Ways and Means fully appreciated the difficulties surrounding the subject and the effect on trade. He had merely volunteered these remarks because the statement was now in print that a part of the Secretary's recommendation was to increase taxation upon whisky, and the whisky stills in the country would be lighted up night and day within three days of this time in consequence of that information. There was no branch of industry which this proposition could reach, directly or indirectly, which was not seriously affected, in all its considerations and views, by the suggestion of increased taxation. Still, it was only after all measures shall have failed that taxation should be resorted to, and when they had failed he had no doubt that the Committee on Ways and Means would have the co-operation of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Cox,) and all others with whom he associated in any proper effort to maintain the credit of the country abroad, and to meet the necessary expenses at home. He knew of nobody engaged in the conduct of public affairs who desired anything else but that. It had seemed to both of those committees incumbent upon them, first, although urged to take up and pass before the holidays a bill to raise $42,000,000 by increased taxation, to ask Congress to make this appeal to the heads of departments, in order to see, when Congress returned after the holidays, whether it was then possible to refrain from this extreme measure.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said he was a practical man, and rather looked to practical results. He supposed that it was no secret that the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury recommended that there should be a tax on tea and coffee, and an increase of taxation on whisky and tobacco.

Mr. Dawes—Not on those articles alone.

Mr. Butler—No, but so far. If that tax is to be put on at all, it should be put on instantly, otherwise it will yield no revenue, because, in addition to the immense amount of whisky that would be distilled, all the tobacco would be forced into consumption, or into such hands as that it would escape taxation, and the merchants would import all the tea and coffee wanted for a year before the tax would reach it, so that we shall have raised the tax on tea, coffee, whisky, and tobacco, without any advantage to the Government. If, therefore, we are to have taxation on these articles at all it should be imposed at once, because when we wait for the two or three or four or five millions—and I pledge my word that I do not believe it can be eight millions—of reduction in the estimates, it will be too late for any effectual taxation on these articles. I mean that while we are waiting to get statistics of this reduction, the whole benefit of taxation will be taken away by the large importation of articles on which taxation is expected to be raised.

Mr. Dawes—Does my colleague mean to suggest the propriety of at once imposing such a tax?

Mr. Butler—I will come to that in a moment. I say that all the advantage of such taxation will be taken away from the Government and simply put into the hands of the owners of the produce or imported goods to enhance the price. I wonder, therefore, why there has not been another suggestion to the country, and that is to reduce the interest on the public debt by substituting non-paying interest notes, which the people demand, for high-paying interest bonds, which are abroad in Europe. That will be, in my judgment, an immediate relief, relieving us in a variety of ways. I think the people demand, and the country demands, such a measure, instead of a measure to find out how a few millions can be saved, paring here, and there and then, attempting a taxation which will be fruitless. Nay, more; I think all this method of taxation and this proposition will only result to the good of those who desire a shrinkage in values by coming back to that mischievous dogma—the idea of specie payments. I want our currency made as good as specie, but any idea of substituting specie payment for it is a delusion and a snare. There never was specie payment in any country, and there never will be, because under any system of banking that was ever had or proposed, whenever specie to the amount of five millions was called for, the banks have shut down, and in specie-paying England, as it is called, whenever there has been a demand for specie the rate of interest has been run up until the merchants have been ruined, and whenever the banks could not run up interest any longer, they have called upon the Government to allow them to suspend. Therefore, I would like to hear from our Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means a report of another measure of relief by a loan at a low rate of interest convertible and reconvertible into greenbacks.

Mr. Dawes—I will not antagonise with my colleague at this time or discuss the question whether it is better to pare down, as he calls it, public expenditures, or to meet extravagant and unnecessary expenditures by issuing notes of indebtedness, even if we could do it at a low rate of interest and at a proper time. I shall have no hesitancy in trying to meet even my distinguished colleague before the House and the country on the propriety of the two measures. For one, I believe that the people of the country will call upon us to reduce every expenditure possible, whether it will be called paring down or not, before they will permit us to issue any new notes to meet our current expenses. There can be no more fatal blow to the credit of the country abroad as to the value of her bonds in the markets of the world than the suggestion from any proper authority, even with the weight of my colleague here, that it is necessary for us, instead of putting ourselves on the most rigid economy possible, to borrow money to meet our current expenses. Whatever may be the rate of interest, I fear that the reduction in estimates may not be much. I know that it will not be much. Could I have my way about it the knife would go into that block of estimates, and with a conviction on my part that I would not be impairing the public service one atom until the difference between current receipts and current expenditures would no longer exist. Sir, the book of estimates is a marvel to me. When I take up that broad book, so unlike that which I used to carry here under my arm; it is almost unintelligible to me. The only thing about it I can realize and understand is, that year after year the estimates are going on increasing, until this year, in face of this exigency, the grand total of estimates is about twelve millions more than it was last year, and about fourteen millions more than the actual appropriations last year, and besides that we have deficiencies which recent exigencies make necessary, which we have got to meet, and which no patriotic heart can resist. There are other deficiencies to which, in my opinion, it is our duty to apply the law that renders illegal everything that pertains to the enactment of them. I think that my colleague, when he comes to review this matter, will see that he had better join with me, even in what he may call the "picayune" business of cutting down the expenditures, a little, at least, before he proclaims to those who hold our bonds abroad and at home, that we are in such a condition financially that the only way we can meet the interest on our bonds now out and our current expenditures is to increase our indebtedness.

Mr. Cox, of New-York—I ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether or not the reduction of the tariff has been considered with a view to increase the revenue? Has that matter come before his committee?

Mr. Dawes—No measure to meet this exigency beyond that which I have communicated to the House has the committee time to consider.

Mr. Cox—Would it be in order to suggest to the honorable gentleman whether, during the holidays, the Committee of Ways and Means might not properly consider the reduction of the tariff on various articles which we all know would enhance the revenue?

A Voice—How do you know that?

Mr. Cox—I know it, for I have ciphered it over and over.

Mr. Butler—My learned colleague, with his usual adroitness, has taken away from my argument on the main question, and put his whole reply on a phrase. I spoke of paring down. He may pare down, cut down, slash down any way he pleases, and I will go as far as I can in my judgment to aid him in rigid economy, but holding open the question whether tea and coffee and whisky and tobacco shall be taxed while he is paring, cutting, or slashing—whichever phrase he likes best—is simply putting into the hands of the importer and manufacturer, and against the people, all the taxes that we put on, without the Government deriving any advantage from it. That is what I object to. My colleague talks about affecting our credit in Europe. I have heard that before, and I want to say here and now that we have had too much credit in Europe for our bonds. We have had it until we are now sending one hundred and twenty-five millions in gold every year to pay the interest on them, and the quicker they stop taking our bonds the better I shall be satisfied, I have always been told, whenever I said a word about bringing back the currency for the use of the country, and bringing down the rate of interest by which the national banks make their dividends of ten or fifteen per cent., and lay up twenty per cent. surplus every year, that I was hurting the credit of the country abroad. Why, Sir, we carried on the war without any credit abroad, and then we passed an act by which our credit abroad was so raised that those bonds for which we had received from thirty to fifty cents on the dollar, we had to buy back at 110 or 112. I do not want to see that process going on any longer. I am not anxious what the Jew bankers of Europe may think about our credit. The quicker they stop loaning us money the happier we shall be. If they send us over what they are now sending us, the strong arms and willing hearts of our emigrant laborers, we shall be able to work out our own salvation, not in fear and trembling. The gentleman says that these estimates are growing year by year. Is that his fault? By no means. He has got a country increasing more every year than in proportion to the increase of expenditures. He has got a Government to be thrown over Alaska; he has got new developments all over the country, new offices to be created, new methods of Government to be carried on and set in motion; now public buildings to be erected or rent paid on hired ones to a greater extent; and when the gentleman comes here to accuse the Republican Party of increasing the estimates year by year—for we are responsible for the administration of the Government—I want him to put in the same paper, so that men cannot quote one without also quoting the other, that we have an increasing country, year by year increasing in greater proportion. Let the bane and the antidote go out together.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that he had no desire to go into any wide debate on Treasury notes and Government credit. He assumed that whatever Jews in Europe or others might think, the House desired to have a Government that would have a good credit and that was careful in regard of expenditures, and that it raised revenue enough to pay as it went. There was, however, a good deal of point in one suggestion made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Butler) to which he wished to call attention. It was very unfortunate if Congress was not going to levy a tax on tea and coffee, and to increase the taxation on whisky and tobacco, that it should have been given out to the country that the Treasury Department needed to have this increased taxation. He desired to ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether that committee had thought it wise to divulge that desire to the country. If it had divulged it, he did not know how it first got out, but it seemed to him that it was exceedingly imprudent on the part of somebody to publish to the country that the Treasury had to raise $42,000,000 additional, and wanted to do so by imposing so much duty on tea, so much on coffee, so much on whisky, and so much on tobacco, and then to hesitate whether Congress would do it or not.

Mr. Dawes said that he did not know how the matter had become public. He knew that on the receipt of the Secretary's communication the Committee of Ways and Means had resolved itself into secrecy upon the matter, and that while it was doing so the whole thing was published in the New-York dailies.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, asked why all the people should not know what the Secretary of the Treasury recommended. He thought that it was better that the people should know it generally, than that it should be known to a single committee, to be pumped out by somebody who would make use of it to the advantage of individuals. The whole country had as good a right to have the knowledge as the committee had. He thanked the Secretary of the Treasury for having put it in print, and he was sorry that the Committee of Ways and Means had thought it necessary to pass a resolution of secrecy.

Mr. Dawes remarked that the reasons why the Committee of Ways and Means had thought it wise not to proclaim it were the reasons that had been suggested by his colleague, (Mr. Butler.) If these reasons were not sound, he would turn his friend from Pennsylvania over to his colleague to settle that question. His colleague had spoken about hearing year after year, from himself (Mr. Dawes) and the Committee on Appropriations, these announcements and these warnings about the increase of public expenditures. His memory served him as to a memorable occasion when his colleague had arraigned him, when he was Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, for doing exactly what he was trying to do now. It had been his (Mr. Dawes') lot more than once to get up in the House and to undertake to warn the House about what he felt was coming. He had felt it, not because of any superior sagacity which he assumed, but because of the official position devolved on him, and he had gone to work with his colleague and others of the House earnestly time and again to prove himself a false prophet, and when that result had come about, because the House had scarcely gone to work, then his colleague had turned round and pointed to what he had said, and charged him with being a false prophet. He submitted that no man now would work more earnestly than he would to prove himself to be a false prophet in regard to this matter. If he had done any good in any position, and had ever occupied an hour of the House, it was with the sincere conviction of the truth of what he had stated, and he had felt as if, at the same time, he had contributed a little to arouse the attention of the members to a work which they did not seem to see the importance of as much as he had seen it, being, as he was, behind the scenes, and he had congratulated the country more than once that the House had seen the matter even more clearly than he had done, and had come up to the work in a better spirit and with a more thorough determination to accomplish it than even he could do himself.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, asked Mr. Dawes to state to the House whether, so far as fortifications and public buildings were concerned, the committees of the House were not just as competent to settle the question of appropriations as they would be after hearing from the departments.

Mr. Dawes replied that he did not know how competent the House was in the matter, but that those whose special business it was to have care of the fortifications would be likely to know more about it than himself.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Niblack and Coburn, of Indiana. At the close the question was taken on Mr. Garfield's resolution, and it was adopted.

THE RECESS.

Mr. Dawes then submitted a resolution for the adjournment over the holidays, from Tuesday, the 23d of December, till Monday, the 5th of January.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by making it extend from Friday, the 19th of December, till Tuesday, the 6th of January.

Mr. Scofield's amendment was agreed to by 145 yeas to 114 nays, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

A TEST VOTE ON THE QUESTION.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution, setting forth as the sense of the House that taxes should not be increased, but that the extraordinary means, if any be required, be obtained by a temporary loan bearing a low rate of interest in currency, redeemable in United States notes.

Mr. Dawes objected, unless the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kelley moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, moved that the House adjourn. The motion, which was regarded somewhat in the light of a test vote on Mr. Kelley's resolution, was agreed to—yeas, 119; nays, 114. The House, therefore, at 4:50 o'clock, adjourned.

BRENNAN'S BALANCE.

The motion for a mandamus to compel the County Auditor to audit and allow the claim of Sheriff Brennan for balance of fees amounting to $52,866 68, which has been adjourned from time to time, came up for argument before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon. The reasons of the Finance Department for opposing payment are presented in an affidavit of Mr. Earle, County Auditor, on information derived from the Secretary of State and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to the effect that Brennan has charged in his bill at the rate of fifty cents each for reporting 23,974 convictions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Courts of General and Special Sessions, whereas he had actually reported to the Secretary of State only 20,201; that he has charged at the rate of twelve and a half cents each for 29,980 convictions in Police courts, whereas he has reported none to the Secretary of State; that he has charged at the rate of $1 75 each for the transportation of 18,081 prisoners, amounting to $31,641 75, whereas he had actually transported not more than 1,600 or 1,800. It is contended on the part of the Finance Department that the bill as a whole is so exorbitant that there should be no payment of any part of it until a new audit of the claim be had. The hearing was again adjourned to Saturday next.

JUDGE NELSON'S DEATH.

TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

MEETING OF THE BAR OF THIS CIRCUIT—A DELEGATION TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL APPOINTED.

The meeting of members of the Bar, convened for the purpose of making arrangements for attendance at the funeral of the late Judge Nelson, was held yesterday, in the United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers street. The attendance was very large, and included most of the prominent lawyers of the City, and also several members of the Judiciary. The following gentlemen were among those present: Judge Woodruff, Judge Blatchford, Judge Davis, Judge Barrett, Ex-Judge Beebe, Mr. Charles Donohue, Judge elect of the Supreme Court; Ex-Judge Edmonds, Ex-Judge Fullerton, Ex-Judge Spencer, Ex-Judge Robinson, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, Ex-Judge Shipman, Ex-Judge Porter, William M. Evarts, S. P. Nash, Francis Byrne, Mr. Chetwood, Erastus Benedict, District Attorney Phelps, District Attorney Bliss, Commissioner John A. Osborne, F. F. Marbury, E. W. Owen, Charles M. Keller, Sidney Webster, Charles A. Seward, John Sherwood, Henry E. Knox, Ex-Gov. Salomon, George Gifford, Charles M. Blake, Benjamin D. Silliman, William Tracy, George Ticknor Curtis, Joseph S. Bisworth, James C. Carter.

The proceedings were brief and becoming the occasion, the evident impression being that "the simplest words are best when all words are vain."

Ex-Judge Pierrepont introduced the subject for which the meeting had been convened. It was, he said, a little less than a year ago since they met in that building to take such steps as they might deem fit, upon the retirement of Judge Nelson from the Supreme Court of the United States. They were assembled now to take such measures as they might think wise, upon the announcement of the death of that great and learned Judge. On Saturday last, at 1 o'clock in the day, while sitting in his easy-chair, listening to the reading of a letter from his wife, Judge Nelson leaned back, and passed away, calmly, as to a night's repose, without struggle and without pain. After a judicial career unparalleled in the history of judicial life, he died as a great, good man would wish to die—at home, and surrounded by his friends. After a life full of honor, and full of usefulness, he had passed away from among them, and they were now assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. He moved that Judge Louis B. Woodruff be asked to preside over the meeting.

The proposal was unanimously adopted, and the chair was taken by Judge Woodruff. On the motion of Ex-Judge Shipman, Mr. Sidney Webster was nominated Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts then brought forward a series of resolutions. He said that upon the receipt of the news of Judge Nelson's death, it occurred to some gentlemen of the Bar that their body should be represented by a delegation at the funeral, which takes place on Thursday. It occurred to them, also, that the members of the Judiciary might be asked to accompany that delegation. Under the circumstances, they had ventured to ask the attendance of their brethren to determine upon some mode of arrangement that would accomplish this object. Although it was probable that a meeting of the Bar of the entire country would be held to express their feelings in reference to the melancholy announcement of Judge Nelson's death, still they thought it advisable to pay this immediate tribute of respect to his memory, and with this purpose in view, the following resolutions had been prepared, and he now proposed them for the acceptance of the meeting:

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Nelson the Judiciary of the State and of the nation, the profession of the law throughout the country, and the people at large have occasion to deplore a great public loss, while they all feel a profound and grateful sense of the value of his various public services, of the beneficent power and greatness of his life, and of the permanent honor to the country of his illustrious fame and example.

Resolved, That to us, who have been the near witnesses of Judge Nelson's long and constant activity in the highest sphere of judicial duty, and have enjoyed the advantage of close association with him in professional and social intercourse, his death brings the affliction of a personal and private grief, and we lament his loss as that of a father and a friend.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of this circuit desire to take a becoming part in the last offices of affection and respect to the memory of this great Judge and eminent public servant by attendance at his funeral, and that a committee of twenty-one be appointed by this meeting to make arrangements to that end, and to invite the members of the State and Federal Judiciary of this City and vicinity to join them in this demonstration of affection and reverence.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and it was also resolved that the Chair should nominate the committee.

In pursuance of this resolution Judge Woodruff made the following nominations: Charles O'Conor, Edward W. Stoughton, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. D. Shipman, E. Pierrepont, Benjamin D. Silliman, Clarence A. Seward, Wm. Tracy, Chas. M. Keller, George Ticknor Curtis, Sidney Webster, Edward H. Owen, Joseph S. Bisworth, George Gifford, Stephen P. Nash, Chas. Tracy, James C. Carter, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Thomas T. C. Buckley, James Thompson, Erastus C. Benedict, John K. Porter.

The meeting then adjourned, but the committee subsequently met to make arrangements for leaving New-York to-morrow afternoon to attend the funeral, which takes place at Cooperstown on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

On the opening of the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge Blatchford presiding, Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney, rose and said he was sorry to state that since the last adjournment of the court, a dispatch had been received announcing the death of Ex-Judge Nelson, who had for so long a time presided in the Circuit Court, and since had filled the position of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He thought that it would be highly proper that the court should adjourn and order a proper entry to be made on the minutes of the sad and unlooked for event. Mr. Bliss said that he did not propose to make any very extended remarks for two reasons: First, being but a comparatively young member of the Bar, he had not had that extensive experience before Judge Nelson that others had; and, secondly, because the members of the Bar had the intention of taking measures expressive of their feelings and opinions with regard to the decease of the late Judge, a meeting having been called for that especial purpose in this building to-day. He, therefore, without further remark moved the adjournment of the Court.

Mr. Erastus Benedict in seconding the motion referred in brief terms to the great regret that would be experienced by all members of the Bar at the death of a Judge of such distinguished reputation.

Ex-Judge Beebe supported the motion, and said he was of opinion that an adjournment of the court would be a fitting mark of respect to the eminent jurist whose spirit had just passed away. He also thought that it was proper that the members of the Bar should give expression to their feelings upon this occasion. Judge Nelson would, he felt sure, be always remembered among them as a man of integrity and honor. His simplicity, kindness, and goodness of heart, combined with great firmness fitted him to be what he was, "a great Judge."

Judge Blatchford said: The court recognizes the propriety of the motion which has been made, and I cannot refrain on this occasion from adding a few remarks to those so appropriately made by the gentlemen who have addressed the court. It was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of Judge Nelson before I attained the years of majority—now some thirty-five years ago—and to his personal kindness and consideration I owe my admission to the Bar, after a course of study of much less duration than was required by the rules of the court at the time, to his personal action in dispensing in my favor with a portion of time of study, and ever since that time, to the latest moment of his life, to the last time I saw him, my intercourse with him was most affectionate and intimate in all my relations to him as a friend, a member of the profession, and an associate upon the Bench. He was, as we all know full well, the perfect model of a judicial officer. I think I may truly say that no one has ever occupied the judicial Bench of any Court of the United States, who combined more fully in himself the qualities which go to make up a great Judge—integrity, firmness of purpose, courtesy, judicial and personal equanimity, were qualities combined in him in the highest degree. Those are the qualities that go to constitute a Judge in the highest sense of the term. After a judicial service unexampled in this country, and almost unequaled in the world, wanting a few months of fifty years continuous service upon the Bench, he resigned his place while he was in full possession of his mental faculties and powers, but at a time when he himself felt conscientiously that he could no longer perform the full measure of the duties of his office. He resigned at a period when, perhaps, in the public judgment, he might still have remained upon the Bench for a longer time. He resigned enjoying the respect, the affection, and the consideration of all who knew him, both on and off the Bench. His sun has sunk to rest in an unclouded sky. He has gone to receive his reward without any impairment of his mental faculties by long duration of sickness, and has passed away, in a manner most fitting to the close of a well-spent life. I therefore direct that the court be adjourned until to-morrow, and the cause of the adjournment be entered on the minutes.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Daniels presiding, District Attorney Phelps, addressing the court, said it was not many days since a sudden and overwhelming calamity, which affected with peculiar force those concerned in the administration of the law, called upon him to move an adjournment for the death of Judge Peckham, and almost as soon as doubt as to his fate had ripened into certainty, and even before his sorrowing friends had paid the last sad duties to his memory, the intelligence reached them that another great and good Judge had been removed. Fortunately no such calamity had caused the death of Judge Nelson. In his case, the hands of death had been laid lightly, and rather, so to speak, as a benediction at the close of a well-spent life. Before many of those now present in court were born Judge Nelson sat upon the Supreme Court bench of this State, adorning it with his great learning and spotless integrity. From it he passed still higher to the Supreme bench of the United States, a position that had always been rightly considered as the greatest reward of high character, great learning, and strict fidelity to duty—a reward of which any man might justly be proud. He had spent nearly half a century in judicial life until a year ago, when, overcome with the infirmities of age, he resigned his high position. Now that this great and good man had gone to his rest, it was eminently proper that the court, by an adjournment, should show its appreciation of his services and worth. He (Mr. Phelps) therefore moved that the court adjourn until next day.

Mr. W. A. Beach, in seconding the motion, said that while on another occasion more formal expressions of the sentiment of the Bar might be made, he could not let this opportunity pass without giving some testimony of his own feelings. There was rarely seen so long, stainless, and honored a life as that of Judge Nelson. For fifty years he was before the public in eminent stations, and during that time there was never a breath of suspicion or calumny cast upon his character. He was not only honored as a Judge, but beloved as a gentle, kind, and considerate officer. Such a man could not pass away without having a kindly influence and an ennobling example for the good of his successors.

Judge Daniels considered it was eminently proper that the court should accede to the motion for adjournment. Judge Nelson was one of the few men whose life extended back almost to the formation of the State Government, and whose public services commenced almost with the attainment of his majority. In 1821 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which prepared the second Constitution of the State, a work looked upon as a monument of learning and ability even since the Constitution of 1846 had been adopted. A few years later he became a member of the Supreme Court of this State, and in 1845 he passed to the United States Bench, a position which he filled until about a year ago. In all these capacities he faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon him to the general satisfaction of all concerned. His opinions down almost to the last moment of his life were a monument of his ability and usefulness. No one of his contemporaries was so constantly engaged in public duties. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, though he did not take part in it on account of other duties, and he was a Commissioner in the disputes between the United States and Great Britain. Few had had the opportunity to be as beneficial to his country as he. In all her trials and perils he had been faithful and constant. He, therefore, granted the motion, and directed the Clerk to make the proper minute on the records.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

In all branches of the civil courts the usual order was entered announcing the adjournment as a mark of respect to the memory of the eminent deceased. In several of them remarks were made by members of the Bar, giving expression to the feelings of deep regret for the death, and the highest appreciation of the worth, of the great jurist, everywhere apparent throughout the land.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., Judge Van Brunt presiding, the motion to adjourn was made by Mr. D. C. Calvin, seconded by Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, both of whom paid a high tribute to the abilities, character, and judicial services of Judge Nelson. In ordering an adjournment, Judge Van Brunt said: Judge Nelson has occupied, I believe, the Bench for a longer period than any jurist of whom history makes mention, having been upon the Bench for nearly fifty years. He has left a record behind him which is without spot or blemish, and to which all Americans should refer with pride. More than that, he was of a class of American citizens who, unfortunately for the future of our Republic, are becoming too few—who believe in the Constitution, in its restrictions and limitations, and who believe that those restrictions and limitations were embodied in the Constitution by its framers for a wise end—to avoid, as far as human foresight could anticipate, the dangerous tendencies to which all history shows that republics have always developed in their growth, prosperity, and power, and who believe that it is not expedient or well to set aside those limitations and restrictions because of an imagined necessity, but that they should be clung to as safeguards of the Republic. Mr. Justice Nelson was not a man of brilliant mind, but he had a strong, clear mind, full of good common sense, and good common sense is the foundation of all sound religion, sound law, and sound morals. It is therefore fitting that we should recognize the loss to the community of such a man as Mr. Justice Nelson, and I shall therefore direct the Clerk to enter upon the minutes the fact of the adjournment of the court out of respect to the late Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., Judge Monell presiding, the motion was made by Ex-Judge Fullerton, seconded by Mr. Book. In directing the adjournment, Judge Monell said: A great calamity has befallen our State. Another great name is now added to the illustrious dead of the last few days. It is true that there is no other way in which this court can pay its tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased than by silence—by a cessation of the business of the court. Judge Nelson occupied a very high and distinguished position on the Bench, not only of this State but of the Federal Court. He was elevated to the Bench at a very early period—being appointed Circuit Judge in 1823, which position he occupied until 1828 or 1829. He was then appointed Associate Judge, and on the death of Chief Justice Savage, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State; so that he occupied a high and distinguished position in the Judiciary of this State for more than a quarter of a century; when he was elevated to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he adorned for nearly twenty-five years more. It is probably true that no judicial officer in this country (and perhaps it may be said of the world) occupied a judicial position for so many years as Judge Nelson, lacking but a few months of half a century of honorable service. As a Judge his history is so well known to all that no words of eulogy can be said to add anything to the respect which we now pay to his memory. He was a model Judge, not only upright and able, but courteous in manner and untiring in attention. I never shall forget my first appearance at the Bar in the Supreme Court, the kind manner in which—a young and modest practitioner—I was received by him. That circumstance won my esteem, and his great ability and learning have always secured my admiration and respect. It is due to him, therefore, that every token of respect should be shown to his memory by this court. The Clerk will enter an order that this court do stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

In Part II., Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Larremore, in ordering an adjournment, said that they had received intelligence of the death of Judge Nelson; in respect to his memory and in conformity with the views of the courts in this City, he would direct the court to stand adjourned until to-morrow (this day) at 11 o'clock.

Upon the formal opening of the Surrogate's Court, yesterday morning, Surrogate Hutchings presiding, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Ex-Corporation Counsel, moved an adjournment out of respect for the memory of Hon. Samuel Nelson, late a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In making this motion, Mr. O'Gorman delivered a fitting eulogy upon the distinguished character and talents of the deceased.

Mr. Miles Beach, in appropriate terms, seconded the motion, whereupon the Surrogate ordered the adjournment, directing an entry to be made upon the minutes of the cause.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE NELSON.

The funeral of the late Mr. Justice Nelson will take place at Cooperstown, on Thursday the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. The train leaving this City at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 17th, will be the most convenient one by which to connect with the train leaving Albany for Cooperstown.

Members of the Bar proposing to attend the funeral are requested to notify their intention of so doing, not later than Tuesday evening, to Mr. Sidney Webster, the Secretary of the Bar meeting, at his office, No. 29 Nassau street.

THE BAR OF ALBANY COUNTY.

The following explains itself:

I am requested by the Committee of the Bar of Albany County to extend to the members of the Bar Association of this City an invitation to participate in the meeting to be held in the Senate Chamber at Albany, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to commemorate the life and services of Judge Peckham,

WM. M. EVARTS.

A SINGULAR VERDICT.

Arthur Barlow was charged before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, with having, on the 8th of July, 1871, kicked out the left eye of Thos. Brown, a man who was at the time already blind of an eye. Immediately after the commission of the act Barlow went to sea, and kept out of reach of the Police until recently, when he was arrested. The evidence showed that Barlow had committed an atrocious crime, by which a hard-working man had been rendered blind for life. It appeared that on the day in question Brown fell asleep in the saloon of J. H. Rostrand, on the corner of Twenty-second street and Eighth avenue, and was awakened by Barlow, the bar-tender, who threw a pail of water over him. This resulted in a quarrel, in which Barlow, as alleged, threw Brown to the ground, kicked his eye out, and broke his nose. He then put the unfortunate man out on the sidewalk and had him arrested. The prisoner swore that Brown had bitten him in the shoulder, and denied that he had committed the offense charged, explaining the gouging out of the complainant's eye by stating that he fell on the edge of a barrel. Under the severe cross examination of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, the prisoner completely broke down, and finally declined to answer the questions put to him. Notwithstanding that the evidence against the prisoner was so clear, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The announcement of this extraordinary verdict was received with the utmost astonishment in court. The prisoner himself was so much astonished that he jumped off his seat and stood for a moment with clasped hands.

CLOSE OF THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty against Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Kings County, was concluded yesterday at a short session. Judge Moore, of the County Court, was the first witness called. He testified that Mr. Britton was, in his belief, a competent, honest, and vigilant official, and also that he (the witness) and not Mr. Britton had instructed the Grand Jury as to the manner of their proceeding with reference to the indictment of the *Sunday Chronicle*. Mr. Britton then took the stand and explained how he had come to write the questions addressed by Mr. Baylis, the foreman of the Grand Jury, to the editors of the *Chronicle* when they were called to testify. He had written the questions at the solicitation of Mr. Baylis. Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of Kings County, testified that he had observed how the District Attorney had discharged his duties, and, so far as his observation extended, Mr. Britton's official work had been done faithfully, honestly, and vigilantly. Judge Gilbert also explained his instructions given to the Grand Jury, when his advice was asked in regard to the indictment of Conraddy, ex-keeper of Raymond Street Jail. Judge McCue, of the City Court, next took the stand, and testified that as far as his observation went, Mr. Britton had discharged the duties of his office intelligently and honestly. Ex-Judge Troy gave similar testimony. Some evidence was next introduced in relation to the election cases, and the testimony of a Mrs. Gardener, whose husband is at present in Morristown (N. J.) Jail, in reference to the Risbeck case. Mr. Britton took the stand and flatly contradicted the statement of the last witness. The evidence of Mr. Britton finally closed the investigation, which has now occupied nearly three weeks, and cost several thousand dollars. Before the close of the investigation Mr. Speer stated that Attorney General Barlow was prevented from attending during the past few days by an attack of sickness, which confined him to his bed at Albany.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 16: Nos. 157, 137, 160, 162, 153, 148, 163, 166, 167, 169.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—17, Dupuy vs. Seymour et al.; 18, Wright vs. Wright; 26, Cutter et al. vs. Rock et al.; 31, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 49, Engleson vs. Hufnagle; 57, Fowler vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—878, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1010½, Rusk Company vs. Souter; 346, Thomas vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 380, Maguire vs. Farley; 428½, Cochrane vs. Ferris; 1376, Bentley vs. Weir; 1532, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouts; 1832, Saunders vs. Halloway; 2996, Eschback vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 3040½, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 3048½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 274, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 318½, Selding vs. Bayley; 872, Morris vs. Stoser; 1238, Hubbard et al. vs. Ripley; 1434, Kaltdeisch vs. Thompson et al.; 1872, Day vs. Potter; 1874, Day vs. Tibbets; 1878, Skinner vs. Harens.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Held by Barrett, J.—571, Paine vs. Paine; 1395, Wilkins vs. Heims et al.; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 305, Van Rensselaer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 973, Reid et al. vs. Schmale; 463, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 981, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gertaman; 1073, Morecraft vs. Newton; 1037, Butler vs. Reynolds; 937, Dieasy vs. Milderberger; 1397, Keech vs. Myers, Executor, &c.; 1099, Jacquelin et al. vs. Romar; 3281, Levench vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1811, Breman vs. Mayor &c.; 1812, Crogan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c.; 7½, Stewart vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore, &c.; 769, Wardenburg vs. Banks.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Davis, J.—Issues of law and fact.—(Preferred.)—76, Hunt vs. Hunt. Demurrers.—7, De Lond vs. De Lond; 1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kopp et al. vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 18, Walker's Executors vs. Shoemaker; 19, —— vs. ——; 28, —— vs. ——. Issues of law and fact.—189, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, The Jefferson Car Company vs. Erie Railroad Company; 217, Binninger vs. Binninger et al.; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donnington vs. Donnington et al.; 165, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 146, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 184, —— vs. ——; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 61, State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.; 171, Cruker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dickie; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspeil et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Cannis vs. Pattersen; 231, Coddington vs. Aiken et al.; 232, Spits vs. Hillyer, impleaded; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix; 244, —— vs. ——; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 22, Bidder vs. Boody; 25, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 38, In the matter, &c., Schell; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 58, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 73, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 112, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 118, Guidet vs. Cohen; 125, Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.; 211, Smith, an Infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassidy et al. vs. Schedel et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—595, Romertze vs. The East River National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—464, Patterson vs. Stettauer; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 1234, Luddington et al. vs. Miller; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor vs. Hoyt; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 812, Malloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchon vs. Koehler; 918, Barnes vs. Miner; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 876½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 764, Davilla vs. Hume et al.; —, Rapp vs. Crump; 1888, Goodman vs. Stecheim; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 780, Bittong vs. Chamberlain.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—3826, McDonald vs. The Mayor; 3787, McDonald vs. The Mayor; 3818, Holly vs. The Mayor; 3710, Michaels vs. The Mayor &c.; 3897, Sweeney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3781, Jackson vs. The Mayor; 3620, Hogan vs. The Mayor; 3608, Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3607, Murtha vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2495, Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3630, Vandewater vs. The Mayor. Ready—2553, Dick vs. Tuska; 2462, Jussum vs. Tunnicliffe; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 2556, Arnold vs. Tuska. Inquest—2541, Stauf vs. Benning et al. Set down—2124, Conklin vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association; 2454, Johnson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2449, Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, of Lancaster, Penn.; 2513, Zerkowski vs. Hirsch; 2456, Andrew, Administrator, &c., vs. Wilson; 2962, Jung et al. vs. Murphy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—3673, Leon vs. Ballou; 2833, Landsbury vs. Lausburgh; 676, Lindeman vs. Hillier; 2808, Kerkman vs. Tournie; 3020, Nordlinger vs. Cornell; 3696, Welch et al. vs. Woodruff; 3046, Redwin vs. Simonson; 2906, Waters et al. vs. Herrick et al.; 2092, Philip vs. Lightstone; 1510, Irwin vs. Wilson; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; 2532, Weston vs. The Super-safety Nitro-glycerine Company; 2788, Schofield vs. Deming; 3108, Altman et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; 3110, Abbott et al. vs. Hatch; 3126, Wiggins vs. Jones.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2497, Martin vs. Schaefer; 3045, Flint vs. Carrington; 3507, Bennett vs. Scott; 2426, Byrne vs. Hell; 2840, Comins vs. Goff; 2875, Robinson vs. Mathes et al.; 3029, Gross vs. McCaffil; 3047, Halsey vs. Klemm et al.; 2893, Thompson vs. Cummings; 3399, Hecht vs. Dietrich; 3431, Unger et al. vs. Rosenthall; 2871, Merchant vs. Elliot; 2955, Goldstein et al. vs. Nathan; 3031, Moos vs. Schreiber; 3033, Rubin vs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Company; 3041, Meyer vs. Jacoby et al.; 2769, Sanches vs. Casey; 2879, Heywood et al. vs. Werner; 2753, Piersall vs. Williams; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mirtnacht; 3009, Salomon et al. vs. Salamon; 3019, Burns vs. King; 3595, Hart vs. Lacom; 3621, Dergie vs. Blanchard et al.; 3739, Longinatto vs. Bressart et al.; 3777, Ohl vs. Spraeten.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3081, Johnson vs. Lynch; 3745, Koehler vs. Geoghan; 2661, Schultze vs. Allen, Jr.; 3762, Schenck et al. vs. Allen, Jr.; 2518, Kane vs. Same; 3616, McCanant vs. Losey; 3517, Scheider vs. Marks; 3095, Dorr vs. Tyrell; 2710, Hanlon vs. Hermann; 3064, Grant vs. Wiley; 3304, Meyer et al. vs. Fox; 3604, Teiner vs. Hall; 3636, Frank vs. Kapff; 3662, Kaschow vs. Hansel; 3758, Simon vs. Kearney; 3324, Smith et al. vs. Davis et al.; 3809, Linde vs. Abrahams; 3835, Jensen vs. Van Nostrand; 3753, Headley et al. vs. Prichard et al.; 3080, Bowman vs. George; 3330, Ferguson vs. Weaver et al.; 3377, Bridgeham vs. Wheeler et al.; 3462, Morrison vs. Bogenritter; 3432, Oakes vs. Clayton; 3597, Solomon vs. Doncourt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Benson, Robbery; Michael McNamee, robbery; John McCarty, robbery; Michael Murray, rape; John Griffin, felonious assault and battery; Michael Gaffney, burglary; William Hauley, bigamy; James McLoughlin, Henry Meyer, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Eugene Wilson, grand larceny; John Roberts, grand larceny; Wesley Lyons, grand larceny; Madaleno Pinkerville, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter, &c., Hatch, Meyers vs. Goodell. See opinions.

Livingston vs. White et al. See memoranda.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter, &c., St. Paul's M. E. Church; granted.

Miller vs. Bowles. Memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Fancher.

Kellogg vs. Cooper et al.; granted.

By Judge Brady.

Smith vs. Bell; order discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Courtenay vs. Courtenay; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Rigney et al. vs. Aspell; motion denied, with $10 costs, and with leave to renew on payment of such costs, upon additional papers disclosing the nature of the defense.

Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Luddington vs. Slauson et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Pickersgill vs. Nash; plaintiff's default opened on terms. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Webster vs. Webster; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Mayorga vs. Trisson; motion denied without cost.

Frost vs. Love. See memorandum.

Vega vs. Regensberg; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Smith vs. Bough. See memorandum.

Friend vs. Welbeck; motion denied without costs.

Scheider vs. Mandshim; motion granted.

The Rockland County Nitro-Glycerine Company vs. Sweet, Jr.; order granted.

GENET'S TRIAL.

The trial of Henry Genet, which was set down for a hearing in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, was postponed until this morning in consequence of the adjournment of the court out of respect to the memory of Judge Nelson.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM SURVIVING PASSENGERS.

Nothing new could be obtained from the General Transatlantic Company's office, No. 58 Broadway, yesterday, relative to the Ville du Havre disaster. The agent, Mr. Mackenzie, was at his post as usual during the day, and again expressed himself as confident that future investigation into the cause of the collision of the lost vessel with the Loch Earn would result in the acquittal of Capt. Surmont from censure in the matter. Mr. Mackenzie says that from the statements he has read and heard concerning the disaster, he is fully convinced that the Captain of the Loch Earn is to blame for the collision, reports from many sources going to show that this officer steered his vessel in a wrong direction.

The latest European mails brought some interesting letters from the survivors of the Ville du Havre disaster to relatives in this City. Among them are the following:

LETTER FROM MISS BULKLEY.

ON BOARD SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN, Nov. 27, 1873.

MY DEAR BROTHER—I hardly know in what words to commence my letter to you. We are overwhelmed with the great calamity which has befallen us, yet I feel that it is due to you and our friends at home that I should make an attempt to write, and as my strength begins to return I will try to employ a few hours of our life on shipboard by writing you a letter, which will be mailed on our arrival on land, if God wills it that we are ever to see the shore again. I almost wonder that my hand does not refuse to hold the pen which must tell such a tale of woe, but excitement and the necessity of daily action seem to give me a strength unnatural to myself. Our journey from New-York was ominous from the beginning. The vessel was stopped for an hour and a half the same evening of our departure for arranging the machinery. The next day was pleasant, but on Monday and Tuesday the weather was rough. A dense fog set in on Wednesday, and continued three days. The state-rooms leaked badly, so that we were very uncomfortable. This was owing to the bad condition of the deck. Many of the passengers felt apprehensive, and a few of us expressed our mutual fears to each other. * * * On Friday the sky was clear, the stars shone brightly, the wind, which had been ahead throughout, changed to the westward, and although we had no hope of reaching Brest until the following Wednesday, our fears were calmed, and after a pleasant evening in the saloon of the ship, we all retired with more quiet hearts than we had known since we started in the Ville du Havre. A little after 2 we were aroused by a terrific crash, fierce sound of the whistle, and human shrieks. I rushed into the hall. The state-rooms were dark. I met first a steward, who answered me nothing, then the Surgeon of the ship, who said, "rien du tout." However, I called out to Helen and Lallie to dress themselves at once, then went again to the hall, and met Mr. Belknap, who told me to get upon deck as quickly as possible. Then heard that there had been a collision. My idea was at once that we must get ready for the life-boats, so I told the children to put on their warmest clothes, and take their satchels with their valuables. We were dressed in a moment. Could not pass the main staircase. It was just there the collision had taken place. I did not know this at the time, but seeing a crowd there I felt there was not a moment to lose, so hurried back with the children and rushed up the steerage stairs. On deck all was confusion and darkness, great flames bursting out of the ventilator, the life-boats filled with sailors yelling and screaming. We walked down the deck to the front of the saloon-cabin, just where we bid you all "good-by." On the right I saw a life-boat black with sailors. I at once said to myself, there is no hope for us here, these men will swamp the boat. * * * I was desperately calm, knew we were in peril, yet never dreamed that we could be sinking. A great ship loomed up before us at a short distance, and then I thought there must be help. Miss Murray and her brother, and Mrs. Platt, (Mrs. Sturges' friends,) all stood by us; also, Judge Peckham and his wife, from Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, with their young daughter. We were all perfectly calm. A young man named Mr. Waite, son of the proprietor of the Brevoort House, came up and told me he was going to try, with several gentlemen, to cut away a life-boat for us. Poor fellows! Had they found an ax or knife five minutes sooner, they might have succeeded, but in another moment, the mast fell, with an awful crash, just by us. "Good God, we are shipwrecked!" cried Mrs. Platt; but still hoping that there might be some organized system of rescue going on which we did not see, I replied: "Perhaps it has been cut away on purpose." We could hear nothing of what the danger was. Mrs. Platt burst out in an eloquent song of prayer. Lallie and I, with Helen, clung to each other. A beautiful young creole girl, Miss Townsend joined us, and with pleading voice said, "May I stay with you." So we stood together * * another instant and the water rushed over the deck, reaching the spot where we stood. * * * * * We heard Mr. Wait's voice crying to us, "Rush to the other side;" we started together, and the next second we had gone down with the vessel.

As the waters washed over us, some tremendous force parted Lallie from me; desperately I clung to her dress, but this, too, slipped from my fingers, and I was alone with my God. I knew that I was drowning; all the sufferings of strangulation were on me, and I had not the faintest hope of life, yet my consciousness never deserted me, and when I found my head rising above water, I was almost horrified with surprise—my hand struck a hard substance, and I clutched an iron chain suspended from a boat; it was upset, but sailors were clinging to the upraised keel—instinctively I felt there could be no help from them, so I spoke not a word; in a few moments the boat was broken to pieces; the men clung to the fragments, and a friendly plank struck me on the cheek. I recollected that in this position a person could be sustained some time, so I rested lightly upon it; one by one all these men disappeared from around me; barrels and floating timbers; then one woman floated near me and disappeared; again I was alone with my plank on the mighty ocean. I was not struggling for life, only passively resting on my frail support. I was conscious that I was drifting off from the ship, and had not the faintest thought of succor, for I had not seen a life-boat, nor knew that one person from the steamer had been rescued. Suddenly I felt a triangular piece of timber float under my feet, and found that I could rest upon it. Again I floated on with the plank under my chest, and the timber at my feet. I began to feel benumbed and cold—a death-like faintness seemed to come upon me, and as I raised my eyes for the last time, as I thought, to heaven, a large white boat was coming near me. I had barely strength to cry "Help! a woman!" and in another moment strong arms were about me. "Who are you?" I cried. A voice replied, "An English sailor, who has come to save you." They drew me in, and laid me, helpless and cold, in the boat; rowed off again, and in a few moments picked up Miss Edgar, of New-York. We had been three-quarters of an hour in the water, and were the last ones saved. The boat belonged to the ship Loch Earn, which had run into the steamer, and, when picked up, we were a mile away. We were taken to the ship, drawn up with ropes on deck, and then, one by one, recognized the passengers rescued as we had been. The boats cruised around for hours afterward, but we were the last found.

Nobly did the English Captain rescue us all from eath, took us on his ship, gave all warm flannels to put on, and wrapped in blankets had the eleven ladies laid in his cabin. His own bow was so much injured that when this ship, the Trimountain, of New-York, came up a few hours afterward, the gentlemen desired that we should come on board. Capt. Surmont gave the necessary orders, and the wenty-six passengers and fifty-nine officers and rew of the Ville du Havre were transferred here. We have been on board five days, and hope to reach Cardiff next Monday. Capt. Urquhart, of this vesel, is a noble-hearted man from Essex, Conn., and is s kind and generous as possible to us. We are desitute—have neither clothes nor money—but all the entlemen passengers act as if they [illegible] our natual protectors, and our common sufferings make the adies feel as sisters; rescued from the very jaws of eath, we have yet much to thank God for. I dare ot say a word about my own sorrow or I could not nd strength to write. All the passengers are going o Paris, and as soon as possible I will return home n one of the Cunard Line. Mr. Cramer, from Troy, nd two young ladies from Newport, Misses Hunter, ho have lost father, mother, and sister, also wish to eturn, so I think we had all best return together. udge Peckham's last words were, "Wife, if we are o go down, let us go bravely." * * * * * If ou receive this you will know that we have reached he shore. God bless you all.

Your affectionate sister,

MARY A. BULKLEY.

I ought to mention that the name of the English aptain of the Loch Earn was Capt. Robinson; his essel was a Melbourne trader bound to New-York, at was owned in Glasgow. Two of the passengers e ill to move were left on his ship, and he has to turn to Liverpool to repair his own ship after the llision.

We fear that he may reach land before we do, and nvey the telegraphic tidings of the disaster before e can send such meagre tidings of comfort as we ve to give. This vessel was bound to Bristol, but pt. Urquhart proposes to carry us to Cardiff, as e nearest port. The passengers left on the Engh ship were two French clergymen.

Not one of the rescued passengers was taken from e ship in a boat. Some of the gentlemen jumped m the vessel just before she sank, and saved mselves by swimming; others went down with ship, as all the ladies did, and were picked up rward by the French and English boats.

The English vessel did not send boats at once to steamer, as Capt. Robinson supposed he only was rt, and lowered his life-boats at once to save his n crew, if necessary; but he never dreamed that Ville du Havre was damaged, until one of the nch boats came toward him, and even then suped it came to offer him help.

he French crew of twelve men leapt over the es of the ship, and then only did Capt. Robinson w the danger of the steamer. He manned the nch boat with his own men, and sent it off at e, with all of his own boats. His crew were noble ows. The Captain of the Ville du Havre went yn with his own ship, but was picked up on a nk, with Mr. Bishop, of New-Brunswick. The ond officer and Purser were also saved in the e way, and worked bravely themselves afterward ick up the drowning.

he wind is favorable now, and we all hope to h land in a few days. Fortunately, the Captain his vessel had an ample supply of provisions, although he had no passengers, and he took water from the English ship.

There is no danger of starvation, and Capt. Urquhart is kindness itself, but we are a miserable desolate circle of shipwrecked people.

LETTER FROM MR. JAMES BISHOP.

ON BOARD AMERICAN SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN,
Nov. 27, 1873.

DEAR JAMES: You will be much surprised, yet not less delighted, to receive this letter. One of the most terrible collisions which could possibly occur it was our lot to meet with on Saturday morning, at about 2 o'clock, when we had progressed some 1,650 miles on our trip. The night was clear and bright, with a moderate breeze of wind, so that part of our sails were set. I had been anxious for two nights on account of fog, but on that night retired with more than usual feelings of safety. Suddenly I was awakened by a terrible crash and sudden jarring of the ship. I immediately jumped from my berth, and on opening the door found Mr. Taylor already in the passage—his room being directly opposite mine. He said, "Bishop, something awful has happened," and we both returned to our rooms, and hastily throwing on some clothing proceeded to the deck. At once it was evident that we had been run into by a sailing ship, which was still seen within a short distance of us. The ship had struck us on the starboard a little abaft of midships, and had run her sharp iron bow directly through the side of the Ville du Havre, cutting through about four state-rooms, throwing the debris over the passage-way near the dining-saloon, preventing the passing up the saloon stairway on that side of the ship from our state-rooms, which were forward. We had found our way upon deck by the stairway near the smoking-room forward. I found that two of the ship's boats had been disabled by the collision, and as I perceived at a glance that the ship was sinking, I at once looked to the other boats for some chance of escape. The only two boats hanging outside were at the stern, and had both been lowered and taken away by the ship's men. The other large boats which were swinging inside the rail seemed difficult to move, as the sailors at work at them—either because the tackling was out of order, or because of their fright—only succeeded in getting one of them into the water just as the mainmast fell over to port and buried all under it. A large number were at work at the large boat on the starboard, but there seemed many more than enough to fill it if got off, and I knew there would be no chance for me, so I ran down into the forecastle, and pulling two planks from under the carpenter's bench handed one to Mr. Taylor, taking one myself, just in time to see the water coming over the deck of the ship. Fearing to be drawn down into the vortex of the sinking vessel, we both climbed over the rail and threw ourselves into the sea, and had not advanced many yards before the ship settled out of our sight. When the ship sunk a large amount of floating material was released, and all who were not entangled in the rigging or drawn down into the deep in the whirlpool, at once clung to whatever was near at hand. I saw nothing of Mr. Taylor, as he left the ship a little in advance of me. The colliding ship lay within a short distance, and my hope was to reach it by swimming, but I found my strength failing in the cold water, and a larger portion of the wreck floating by me I left my plank and seizing the larger piece found one man already supported by it, which afterward proved to be Capt. Surmont, of the Ville du Havre. After remaining for probably three-quarters of an hour, one of the steamer's boats, which had been first lowered, came in sight, was hailed, and taking us on board, with as many others as could be found, took us on board the ship Loch Earn, Capt. Robinson, the vessel which had done us the injury. During the course of an hour, twenty-seven passengers were brought on board, and some fifty-four of the ship's crew. It was now morning, and we had been furnished with dry clothing, so that we began to examine the condition of the ship that we were on board of. Finding her bowsprit completely torn out of her, and a large hole in her hull far below—we at once concluded it unsafe to remain on board longer than necessary, though with good weather we had no doubt she could be gotten into some port for repair. A ship appearing in sight was signaled, and by 12 o'clock we were all safely transferred to the American ship Trimountain, Capt. Urquhart, bound to Bristol, loaded with flour and grain.

Nov. 30.—We are now approaching Cardiff, and shall probably land this evening or to-morrow morning, so I will close. Yours truly,

JAMES BISHOP.

To JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, No. 32 Broadway.

LETTER FROM C. BURRITT WAITE.

ON BOARD SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN, Nov. 29, 1873.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: Here I am, safe, and no worse in health than when I left New-York, but in a sad state of mind hard to describe considering what I have passed through. I have only Providence to thank for being alive and able to write. Now to my voyage. Shortly after leaving New-York, gales commenced, breaking one blade of our screw on Monday. From that time till Friday morning there were continuous fogs and gales, when it cleared and we had a lovely day, also a fine evening with clear sky and stars. Julia, poor darling, had staid below till that evening. About 8 o'clock we went for a walk on the deck. I went down with her about 9 o'clock; remained in the ladies' cabin until 10:30. She then retired. I, not being sleepy, again went on the deck, and remained until 12 o'clock, when I also retired. At a little before 2 I was startled by a shock which to me seemed to indicate the breaking of the screw. I cried out to the ladies not to be alarmed, to keep quiet. I immediately ran on deck to ascertain in regard to the damage, when I was told it was a collision, and upon looking over the starboard side I saw a hole reaching from the kitchen, extending about 40 feet aft, and penetrating about 10 or 12 feet into the deck far below the water-line. I was back again in my cabin in a moment, and found Julia dressing. She dressed quickly, and seemed very calm and composed. As quickly as I was dressed we went together to the deck. Then I looked at the situation, and decided in an instant what course to pursue. Seeing the large starboard-quarter boat lying partially on the deck, I placed Julia, with Mrs. Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, (her daughter,) and Miss Wagstaff, and told them to stand still a few feet from the boat. I then went to work, with two other gentlemen, cut the cover off, and was in a fair way to get it afloat, but while at work the steamer gave one last plunge and the waves rushed over, covering her at once. As I saw the water come over the side, creeping up the deck, I thought it only a wave, so I jumped from the boat to the deck to pull Julia and the three other ladies to a dry place. I had my arms around them, when we were all carried over the side of the steamer. For an instant we were together, then I was struck by a piece of timber on the head, which for a moment rendered me insensible. When I returned to consciousness I saw no one near. I then struck out and swam for a time, when a piece of timber, such as sustains the cover of the boats, floated near me. I got astride of it and floated for a time. Then two children came near me. I caught them, and held one under each arm until, my strength failing fast, I was obliged to let them go. Shortly after I was picked up by the boat of the French steamer and taken on board of the ship which had sunk us. It proved to be the Loch Earn, from London, for New-York. I found I was one of the first saved, coming in the first boat, together with Capt. Surmont, of the steamer, who was found swimming in the sea, having sunk with his ship and risen again. The purser, brave man, was picked up by the same boat with scarcely any clothing, but instead of coming on board the English ship remained in the boat and rowed from an hour and a half to two hours, saving many people. Miss Bininger was with us. I helped pull her in. Her mother was lost. There were several others saved in the same boat. When I got on board the English ship I found it was 2:40 o'clock, so I must have been about three-quarters of an hour in the water. It could not have been more than ten or twelve minutes from the time the ship struck before the steamer sank. It was 4:30 before all the people came on board; so you can imagine my feelings during that time, looking at each one as they came over the side of the ship, with the hope of seeing Julia, but alas! she came not. She must have gone down without a struggle, as Mrs. Bulkley, of whom I spoke before, says a piece of timber came between her and the rest of the party, and she saw us all go down. She thinks I must have been the only one saved of the little party of us who were together a few minutes before, as she is confident the others did not come up. About 8 o'clock Saturday morning a ship was sighted, and being signaled came near. She proved to be the American ship Trimountain, Capt. Urquhart, from New-York, for Bristol, England. By advice of Capt. Surmont, who thought the English ship too much damaged to be seaworthy, we were transferred to the Trimountain, where we were cared for as kindly as could be under the circumstances.

God bless you both and help you to bear this great trial, and believe me ever, your own loving son,

CHARLIE.

SUNDAY, Nov. 30—4 P. M.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I have found another small piece of paper, and will give you a few more items. We are off Cardiff, with a pilot on board; shall be at anchor within an hour. It seems so good to see land again. I would not pass through the anxiety I have suffered the past nine days for all there is in this world. It has been fearful waiting so long. Yesterday we had a severe gale, but the ship, very well handled, came out all right. I am better, and hope I shall continue to improve, although I fear the reaction when I get ashore will lay me up for a few days. The ladies are becoming quite contented, and more reconciled to their grief. One poor woman, Mrs. Spafford, of Chicago, who lost four children, has been very low, and we feared for her life. Of the Mixter family, of Boston, only the two daughters remain. Mr. Barbanson and Mr. McCreery send their kind regards. Shall leave Cardiff to-morrow, Tuesday pass in London, and reach Paris on Wednesday. I must take Miss Breeden to her mother, at Versailles. The ladies on the steamer were as brave as lions, Julia particularly so.

C.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth presiding, Wm. Leet, who stabbed John Downing, of No. 535 West Thirty-sixth street, inflicting serious injuries upon him, was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Denis McDermott, a clerk, aged twenty-four, of No. 49 Pike street, was committed by Justice Flammer, in default of $1,000 bail, for stealing $109 from the trunk of David McConnell, also of No. 49 Pike street. The clasp of the trunk and $103 23 were found in the prisoner's possession and identified.... James Sullivan and Jeremiah McCarty were committed in $300 each for stealing two silk hats and other articles valued in all at $8 85, from the coal office of Benj. F. Jayne, of No. 78 Rutgers slip.... Wm. McClousky, who struck Johanna Brower, of No. 60 Ridge street, on the head with a large stone on the 26th ult., was bailed in the sum of $500 by Timothy I. Campbell, of No. 51 Willett street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1000	West. Union	74	1000	Western Union	31½
300	do.	74½	600	do.	31⅜
1100	do.	74¼	100	do.	31½
500	do.	73⅞	200	do.	31⅜
600	do.	73⅞	200	do.	31½
1600	do.	73⅞	100	do....b3.	31⅝
800	do.	73¾	700	do.	31½
20	Adams Express	92¼	300	do.	31¼
10	do.	92	1600	do.	31⅛
100	do.	89½	500	do....s3.	31⅛
100	do....b30.	89¼	600	do.	31
300	do.	89½	400	do.	31⅛
400	do.	89¾	400	do....b3.	31⅛
400	do....s3.	89¾	400	do.	31
200	do.	89½	1400	do.	30⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	95½	300	do.	31
200	do....s3.	95⅝	800	do....b9.	31
100	do.	95¾	300	St. Paul	40⅞
400	do.	95¾	300	do.	41
100	North-western	55⅜	300	do.	41½
100	do.	55½	200	do....b3.	41¼
100	do.	55⅝	200	do....b3.	41¼
200	do.	55⅝	300	do.	40⅞
100	do.	55½	100	do.	41
100	do....s3.	55¾	700	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
100	do.	55½	600	do.	31
300	do....s3.	55	300	do.	30⅞
200	Lake Shore....s3.	76⅞	100	do.	30¾
100	do.	76⅞	100	Tol. & Wabash	53½
400	do.	76⅞	200	do....b6.	53⅛
700	do.	77	400	do.	53¼
600	do....b3.	77⅛	100	do.	53⅛
200	do.	77¼	200	do.	52⅞
200	do.	77	300	do.	53
200	do.	76⅞	300	C., C. & I. C.	26¾
300	do.	76¾	200	do....b3.	26⅝
800	do.	76⅝	600	do.	26⅝
100	Rock Island	98½	400	do....b3.	26½
157	Del., Lack. & W.	101	300	do.	26¾
100	St. Paul Pref....b3.	64	1000	do.	26½

MONDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

A strong *Bull* combination in the Gold Room, which seemed to be developing at the close of last week, appeared in very decided force to-day, and carried the sales up rapidly from 110¼ to 111½ ⅌ cent. The transactions for the speculative rise were large and somewhat spirited, and the movement is understood to rest upon the financial advices and rumors from Washington, and the great care with which Currency is borrowed in this market on pledge of Gold Notes. The Exchange on London was further advanced on 60 days' Bills to 109@109⅛, while the sight rates remained about the same as at the close of last week. The Public Funds advanced with Gold, not only on the 5-20s and New 5s Coupons, suitable for transmission abroad, but upon the Registered Stocks. The 1867s sold up to 119¼ ⅌ cent.

The buoyancy on the Stock Exchange was again very marked through the day, and in the Share speculation a special run was made for Western Telegraph and Lake Shore, and large additional operations in Union Pacific and other of the low-priced Western Roads. The Telegraph touched 74¼; Lake Shore, 77⅛ ⅌ cent. At the very close of business in the Afternoon, there was less spirit evinced by buyers, and there was some disposition to sell for realization at a decline of ¾@1 ⅌ cent. from the extreme figures of the Second Board. The quotations finally closed as below, as compared with Saturday night:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	111⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¾	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118¾	119¼
American Gold	110¼	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95½	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅜	98½
Pacific Mail	40	39¼
St. Paul Common	40⅜	41
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30¾
Western Union	73½	73⅝
Erie	48⅜	45⅛
Union Pacific	31½	31
Lake Shore	75⅞	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52½	52⅞
Harlem	120	122
North-west	55⅜	55¾
North-west Preferred	70	70½
C., C. & Indiana Central	26⅛	26⅜
Adams Express	90⅛	92
U. S. Express	68	68½
Wells-Fargo Express	72	72¾
American Express	59	59
Delaware and Lackawanna	100	101¼
Central New-Jersey	99½	100⅛
Panama	97½	97¾
St. Paul Preferred	63¼	63½

The Treasury Office here received to-day $259,000 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $227,000 Gold in redemption of 5-20s and $58,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	119½	5-20 reg., '67	115½
5-20 reg., '62	113½	5-20 coup., '67	119¼
5-20 coup., '62	114⅜	5-20 reg., '68	115½
5-20 reg., '64	114½	5-20 coup., '68	119
5-20 coup., '64	116	10-40 reg	112¼
5-20 reg., '65	114½	10-40 coup	112⅜
5-20 coup., '65	116¾	5s coup., '81	112½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115½	6s Currency	112¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	85	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	70⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Tol. & W. Con. C.	74
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	Great West. 1st, '88	93
Erie 4th 7s, '80	91	Great West. 2d, '93	79½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	92	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Long Dock Bonds	91½	Galena & Chic. Ex.	100
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	103
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	98	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Alb. & Susq. 1st	101	Morris & Essex 2d	98
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	90	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	102
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	99½	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	90½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
C., P. & A., old bds.	98½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87
C., P. & A., new bds.	90	Chic. & Alton 1st	103¼
Detroit, M. & T. bds.	98½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91
Buf. & Erie new bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F.	91
L. S. Con. reg bds.	31	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	89½
Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	98	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	77
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	94⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	93
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	100	St. Louis & I. M. 2d	75
Western Pac. bds.	85	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	104
Union Pac. 1st bds.	85¼	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	93
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	75½	M. & St. P. 7s, G'd R. D.	83½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	69¾	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	100	M. & St. P. 2d	74
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87	Joliet & Chic. 1st	104
North Missouri 1st	82½	C., C. & Ind. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	C., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	67
Del., L. & West. 1st	104¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	67
Del., L. & W. 7s, con.	93¾	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	97¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	93½	Boston, H. & E. 1st	26
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	85½	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	52

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	American Exchange	105
Manhattan	140	Chatham	120
Merchants'	115	Bank of the Rep'blic	100
Mechanics'	123	Metropolitan	124
Union	125	Market	110
America	145	Shoe and Leather	132
Gallatin National	120	Corn Exchange	125
Leather Manuf'rs	150	Imp'trs' and Trad'rs'	170
Commerce	112	Park	123
Mercantile	95	Bk'rs' and Brk'rs. As.	75

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	
City 6s, new	100¾	101
Camden and Amboy	115⅜	
Pennsylvania Central	89	89½
Reading	110¼	110½
Lehigh Valley	57⅜	58
Catawissa Preferred	41½	
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Northern Central	28	29
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	ex int.

It is reported, to-day, that some of the Stockholders in the Central National Bank are unwilling to surrender one-third their Shares in reduction of the Capital to $2,000,000. There is a talk of turning out the present management at the New Year election, and restoring the original projector of the concern, Mr. Henry A. Smyth, to the Direction, and perhaps, also, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock. The fight will probably result in the liquidation of the Bank. It seems to have outlived its public usefulness, and it is not the only concern that now lags superfluous on the stage of banking, after passing with a tight squeeze through the panic.

Capt. William H. Swift and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage advertise they will purchase $50,000 of the Bonds, under sealed offers to be left with Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall street, by Friday of next week, Dec. 26. This is the fiftieth purchase of the Bonds since the Trust was created in 1854, and it leaves less than $500,000 of the Mortgage outstanding, the sum of $2,500,000 being extinguished with the proceeds of the sales of the lands granted to the Company.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of Five ⅌ Cent, payable Jan. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Tar, bbls	307
B. E. Peas, bags	18	Rosin, bbls	502
Cotton, bales	6,749	Tow, bales	40
Flour, bbls	19,207	Tallow, pkgs	111
Meal, bbls	552	Stearine, pkgs	28
Meal, bags	120	Grease, pkgs	15
Wheat, bushels	123,050	Beef, pkgs	180
Corn, bushels	29,700	Pork, pkgs	2,425
Oats, bushels	48,050	Cut-meats, pkgs	6,222
Barley, bushels	26,482	Lard, tcs	4,100
Peas, bushels	861	Lard, kegs	370
Grass-seed, bags	185	Butter, pkgs	4,516
Dried Fruit, pkgs	143	Cheese, pkgs	3,614
Eggs, bbls	992	Rice, pkgs	265
Beans, bbls	903	Pea-nuts, bushels	188
Hops, bales	111	Pecans, pkgs	146
Hides, No.	5,190	Tea, pkgs	272
Hides, bdls	1,180	Starch, pkgs	1,150
Skins, bales	7	Tobacco, hhds	113
Molasses, bbls	2,205	Tobacco, pkgs	98
Leather, sides	3,063	Wool, bales	284
Crude Turp., bbls	294	Whisky, bbls	263

ASHES—Pots have been in limited demand and quoted at $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Influenced by the later and more favorable advices from Rio Janeiro, holders of Rio and Santos stock have further advanced prices fully ½c., making the rise for the week 1c. ⅌ lb., closing strong, with a very meagre offering of desirable samples, thus checking business from first hands, though a good demand has been noted. No sales from first hands were reported here. From second hands, several lots were placed at extreme figures. At Baltimore, 6,500 bags, by the New Light, were sold at 25c., gold, cash, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts here have been 3,000 bags; sales, 9,210 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 39,300 bags; at Baltimore, 10,489 bags; at Charleston, 3,000 bags; at Savannah, 1,000 bags; at Mobile, 3,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 9,733 bags, and at Galveston, 5,000 bags. Other kinds very scarce and held more firmly, but inactive. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 22¾c.@23c.; fair, 24c.@24½c.; good, 25c.@25½c.; prime, 25¾c.@26c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@27¼c., gold; Java, 29½c.@31½c.; Maracaibo, 24½c.@26c.; Laguayra, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 19½c.@19¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more active, and has been quoted fully ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 2,963 bales, (of which 720 bales were to arrive,) including 1,528 bales to shippers, 1,202 bales to spinners, and 733 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have also been more extensive, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but the later transactions indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were on last evening, and 15,600 bales to-day,) with 700 bales more at the calls and on the basis of Low Middling, with December options, closing at 15⅞c.; January, 16 1-32c.; February, 16 17-32c.; March, 16⅞c.; April, 17¼c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,749 bales, including 1,571 bales from Savannah, 212 bales from Wilmington, 668 bales from Norfolk, 1,914 bales from Charleston, 1,225 bales from New-Orleans, 76 bales from Baltimore, and 1,083 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 41,015 bales, and thus far this week 64,671 bales, against 67,440 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,411,035 bales, against 1,437,416 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 10,883 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,175 bales. Stock—In New-York, 61,118 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 564,016 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞	17⅞

CORDAGE—Trade has been inactive, but prices have been without further change. Messrs. Wm. Wall's Sons now quote thus: Manila Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 17c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ inch and 5-16 inch diameter, 18c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch diameter, 17½c.; do. Hay Rope, 17½c.; do. Cordage Bolt Rope Yarns, 19c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 20c.; Tarred Manila, 16½c.; Fine Tarred Manila Lath Yarn, 18c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 16c.; do. 12-thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zeland Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 inch, 16c.; do. 12-thread, ⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15½c.; and Russia Bolt Rope, 17c., cash, ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Have been in slack request since our last, within the range of from 20c.@33c. for fair ordinary to very choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 29c.@30c. Limed selling slowly at 20c.@22½c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, particularly shipping brands, which have been quoted 10c. ⅌ bbl. higher, on restricted offerings. The dealings in trade and family brands have been moderate, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have reached 17,700 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 70@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, mainly $6 70@$6 80 for standard, in store and delivered; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 70@$6 85; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. shipping Extra Western, January delivery, at $6 90@$7 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 85
Extra City	6 60@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 70@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 25@$6 85 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Oregon and California Flour have been quiet and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 50@$6 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 70@$6 for the better grades of Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in very moderate supply and good request at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $4@$4 10, in rail lots; $3 35@$3 85 for White do.; $3 80@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 for common, and $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 40, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 550 bbls., (part to arrive).... Bag-meal has been in fair demand at $1 45@$1 47½ for coarse; $1 50@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 65 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour in request within the range of from $3 10@$3 40 for State, and $3 40@$3 90 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderately active demand has been noted for the leading kinds, with Layer Raisins quoted lower. Sales, 15,000 bxs. Layer Raisins on private terms, closing at $2 30, and 700 bbls. Currants at 5¾c., now quoted at 6c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, and quoted about 2c. a bushel higher. The demand has been mostly for export, though, in part, for milling. Winter Wheat has been quiet, yet quite stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at $1 62 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 57@$1 59 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 56@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 55@$1 59 for ungraded and Spring, car stock; $1 58@$1 62½ for Red Western; $1 75 for White do.... For forward delivery the demand has been fair, with sales reported of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, December option, at $1 60@$1 61, and 16,000 bushels do., early January, at $1 62 ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been in fair request, partly for export, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers, especially stock afloat. Sales have been reported of 113,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for prime to choice Mixed Western, in store; 80c.@81c. for do., afloat, closing at about 80c. for average samples, afloat; 80c.@81c. for Yellow Western.... Rye quiet and unchanged; 1,200 bushels State sold at $1 09.... Barley dull, but quoted steady.... Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels Canada were reported sold at $1 85@$1 90 ⅌ bushel.... Oats have been in less demand, and at the close easier in price; sales, 48,000 bushels at 56c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, and 56c.@59c. for very poor to choice White do.... Feed in demand, and quoted at from $22@$26 ⅌ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Dec. 15. Bushels.	1872. Dec. 8. Bushels.	1871. Dec. 16. Bushels.
Wheat	[illegible]	1,555,[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	570,[illegible]	1,580,[illegible]
Barley	278,801	244,885	689,641
Rye			43,151
Peas	16,071	16,072	9,252
Malt	51,405	61,805	210,502
Total	4,203,540	4,550,421	9,434,066

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather limited demand since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11c.@11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Cloth at 10½c.@11c. Sales, 50 bales Borneo Cloth at 11½c., and 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in demand to meet immediate wants, with prime shipping Hale Hay quoted at $1 05@$1 10; retailing stock, $1 20@$1 50; Rye Straw, 95c.@$1 05; Oat, 75c.@85c.; Wheat, 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9½c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1⅞c.@1 15-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in good demand and firm; sales, 9,200 Dry San Antonio, 500 San Antonio Kips, 800 Dry Texas, 1,400 Green-salted do., and 500 Dry Texas Kips, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderately active demand at rather firmer rates; offerings lighter. Sales, 98 hhds. and 10 tcs. Cuban Muscovado at 24c.; 25 hhds. Cienfuegos at 25c.; 73 hhds., 29 tcs., and 10 bbls. Muscovado at 40c.; 25 hhds. do. at 35c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 50c., and 130 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, within our range. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 19c.@21c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@22c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 66c.@70c. for prime to choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, but essentially unchanged as to price; sales, 250 bbls. Strained at $2 60@$2 65 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at previous quotations.... Spirits Turpentine has been held firmly, but has been inactive at 41c. for merchantable; sales, 100 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 41½c. ⅌ gallon. The deliveries include 101 bbls. Resin, 20 bbls. Tar, and 152 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stocks, 71,481 bbls. Resin, 1,935 bbls. Tar, and 4,476 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand on the basis of 5⅜c.@5½c., in bulk, and 10¼c., in shipping order. Sales 3,000 bbls., in bulk, December delivery, at 5½c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined has been moderately sought after at rather steadier rates; sales here, 1,500 bbls., December options, at 13⅝c., and 2,000 bbls., last half of March, at 14⅝c.; and at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. April delivery, at 14¾c., with early deliveries quoted at 13½c.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 19c.@20c.... Naphtha, 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request for early delivery, on the basis of $16 for new Western Mess, and $15 for uninspected Prime Mess. For forward delivery a fairly active business has been reported, ruling much lower and somewhat irregular. Sales, 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, February options, at $16 12½@$16 25, closing at $16 12½; and 2,000 bbls. do., March at $16 25@$16 50, closing at $16 12½@$16 25 ⅌ bbl.... A fair demand prevails for Dressed Hogs within the advanced range of 6½c.@7½c. for City, and 6⅞c.@7c. for Western, about medium averages.... Cut-meats have been quoted essentially unaltered as to values, on a moderately active inquiry for supplies; sales, 17 tcs. Bellies, 10 lbs., at 10c.; 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 13 lbs., at 8c.; 1,500 lbs. Smoking do. at 9½c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, at 9¾c.@10½c. for 15 and 12 lbs., and 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, January option, at 6c. ⅌ lb.... Bacon has been quite freely dealt in, mainly for forward delivery, opening steady, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales for early delivery, 200 bxs. Short Clear, from dock, at 7¾c.; small lots of Short Rib at 7½c.@7¾c.; 250 bxs. Long Clear at 7½c.; 75 bxs. City do. at 7½c., and a small lot of fancy do. at 8c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January options, at 7¾c., closing with this price asked; 2,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, at 7¾c.; 1,000 bxs. do., February, at 7⅞c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.... Beef has been in fair demand at full rates. We quote at $8 00@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 275 bbls. and 75 tcs.... Beef Hams in good demand at $24 50 for prime; sales, 175 bbls.... Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery, closing a shade easier; sales, 150 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅝c.@9¼c. for fair to extra choice, closing at about 8⅞c. for prime; 140 tcs. City do. at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 75 tcs. No. 1 do. at 8¼c., and small lots of Refined at 9c.@9½c. For forward delivery there has been less inquiry, the market weakening toward the close; sales, 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 9 3-16c.@9¼c., closing at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 9½c.; closing at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c.; January quoted at 9c.... Butter steady and in fair demand.... Cheese more active, with best State factory quoted at 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand since our last, with Carolina quoted at from $7 75@$8 50 for fair to prime; Patna $6 75@$7 50, and Rangoon at $6 62½@$6 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales, 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 25, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, as a rule, with a comparatively good demand noted. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but steady, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good demand, mostly for export, but quoted rather firmer; 350 bags sold, part to arrive, at 9½c. for prime. Calcutta Linseed higher and in request; 1,200 bags sold, from store, at $2 37½, gold, cash. Other kinds quiet.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, mostly in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 32; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 31@$1 32½; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more sought after, and prices have been quoted about steady, on the modified basis of Saturday. Sales have been reported (part late Saturday) of 1,240 hhds. and 1,000 boxes, including 160 hhds. Martinique, at 7c.; 110 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba at 7⅝c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c.; 801 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅛c.; 750 boxes do. at 6¾c.@6⅞c., chiefly at 6⅞c.@7c.; 250 boxes Clayed at 7⅝c. and 9 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. Other sales of refining stock were rumored, but rumors not confirmed. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7⅛c.; good do., 7⅜c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7⅞c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Hard quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Firmer and wanted; 315,000 lbs. sold, in lots, at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for fair to strictly prime. Stearine wanted and quoted at 8⅞c.@8⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—There has been a brisk movement noted in this line, mainly speculative, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 4,800 half chests Green; 9,000 half chests Oolong, and 3,000 half chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in active demand and has been quoted decidedly higher, closing firmly at the advanced figures. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at 99½c. and 300 bbls. at $1 ⅌ gallon; and of Alcohol, 2,000 bbls., for export, at 30c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates have been quoted steady, on a moderate movement. The offerings of Grain have been lighter.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 8,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon on private terms; 35 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Apples, and 5,000 Staves, on private terms; and two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.... For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., and, by steam, 20 tons Gun Metal, at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British bark, 579 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. And a German bark, 385 tons, reported from Whampoa, at 57s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, two ships, 1,286 and 1,204 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Havre, by sail, 6,000 Staves, on private terms; also, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ⅌ lb.... For Antwerp, by sail, 300 tcs. Lard at 45s. ⅌ ton.... For the Continent, an American ship, 910 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a British bark, 683 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from do., at 7s.; a German bark, 607 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. do., from do., on private terms.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Residuum at 7s. ⅌ bbl.... For a Spanish port, a German brig, 189 tons, hence with about 6,000 cases Petroleum at 50c.... For Gibraltar and orders, the British bark, 472 tons, reported in our last, takes 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and balance of cargo in cases at 30c.... For Naples, an Italian bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Corn at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter and 214 gratuity.... For Beyrout, a schooner, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 45c., and with general cargo, from Palermo to Boston, at $3,000.... For Barbados, a schooner, 207 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, at $16, gold.... For Havana, a schooner, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 50c., gold.... For Cienfuegos, a bark, with Coal, from Pictou, at $6.... For the north side of Cuba, three schooners, with Shooks, reported from Portland, at 20c.... For Martinique, a bark, 411 tons, reported from Boston, at $1,900.... For Boston, a brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $10 75.... For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10.... For New-York, a German bark, 400 tons, reported from Hong Kong, at 32s. 6d.; a schooner, with Potatoes, from Nova Scotia, at 17c., gold; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

At Weehawken Yards, on yesterday forenoon, 78 cars of horned Cattle were on sale; of these 238 head remaining unsold were removed to this side of the river on this forenoon; prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to the cwt., net. On yesterday and to-day, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade was slow. The quality of the herds generally ranged from fair to choice, having among them only a few tail-end Steers. Prices ranged from 9¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 11 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold freely from $62@$75 ⅌ head. Veals were not quoted, neither were grass Calves. Coarse quality Bulls sold at 3c. ⅌ lb. Sheep sold from 5c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., quality generally from fair to choice. Lambs from 8½c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold from $5 25@$5 43½ ⅌ cwt. Trade fair. City dressed opened with an upward tendency on our last quotations.

SALES.

Williams & Son sold for Kurer & Co. 45 Ohio Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Morris, Waixela & Co. sold for selves 105 fair Illinois Steers, for 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for J. G. Gillette 200 choice Illinois Steers, part at West Albany shipped for Boston, from 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb., gross weight 1,950 lbs. ⅌ head; part to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards at 13c. ⅌ lb., net weight 11 cwt. scant; for D. Seiser, 54 good Ohio Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 10 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for J. Foord 56 choice Kentucky Steers, from 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 144 common Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. strong. For Row & Ferguson, 86 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. For McIntyre & Jacobs, 80 Kentucky Steers from common to fair, with a choice top, from 10½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. strong. For M. R. Doty, 30 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. scant; held on sale 17 State Oxen. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 134 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 80 choice Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 11 cwt. For S. Sydner 25 Ohio Steers from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. B. Westheimer sold for Graney & Sydner 196 Steers mixed Ohio and Texans, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant. T. Gillis sold for S. Sydner, 47 choice Illinois Steers at 13c., weight 10 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 20 poor Indiana Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 101 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 31 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant, with $1 on ⅌ head; 44 choice Ohio Steers, from $97 50@$107 50@$108 50 for A. Weaver; 18 choice Ohio Steers, from $112 50@$120@$123 ⅌ head; 14 choice Ohio Steers, from 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 10 cwt. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 219 Sheep, weight 17,300 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 692 Sheep, weight 50,380 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Sheep, weight 5,090 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 78 Sheep, weight 8,280 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 226 Sheep, weight 23,710 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 182 Lambs, weight 13,300 lbs., at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 207 Sheep, weight 18,340 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 13,200 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Sheep, weight 3,830 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 6,270 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 123 Lambs, weight 11,330 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards, Judd & Buckingham sold 244 Sheep, weight 17,930 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 221 Sheep, weight 17,930 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 240 Sheep, weight 19,050 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb. P. Lerch sold 127 Sheep, weight 35,120 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 97 Sheep, weight 11,470 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 18,480 lbs., at $5 81¼ ⅌ head; 418 Sheep, weight 34,970 lbs., at $5 68¾; 1 car of coarse Michigan Hogs at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb. T. H. Reid sold 240 Ohio Hogs, weight 49,380 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 271 Ohio Hogs, weight 44,350 lbs., at $5 40 ⅌ cwt.; 100 Ohio Hogs, weight 44,500 lbs., at $5 43½ ⅌ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 13, 1873: 3,959 head of horned Cattle, 7,421 Sheep, 16,752 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 15, 1873: 1,662 head of horned Cattle, 14 Cows, 337 Calves, 725 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Dec. 13, 1873: 9,834 Sheep and Lambs, 155 Calves, 20 Cows, 15 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 13, 1873: 30,084 Hogs, 5,443 Sheep.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Cattle in fair demand and advanced. Sales 3,600 Extra State and Western Steers at $7 25@$7 50; fair to good, $6 50@$7; common, $4@$5; choice, $7 75@$8. Sheep in fair demand. Sales 9,000 head at $5@$6 25. Hogs higher; sales 1,000 at $7 50@$7 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Cotton active and irregular; price nominal; Middling, 16⅝c.@16¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.@15⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 10,033 bales; gross, 11,217 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,006 bales; to the continent, 680 bales; coastwise, 1,045 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 181,663 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton higher; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 5,236 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,393 bales; coastwise, 3,378 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 58,396 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 15.—Cotton firm and higher; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,008 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,541 bales; coastwise, 1,936 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 43,198 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Demand moderate; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 3,916 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,784 bales; coastwise, 1,541 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 68,583.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15.—Cotton strong; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 9,272 bales; exports, to the continent, 4,499 bales; coastwise, 4,687 bales; sales, 2,800 bales; stock, 108,712 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Flour firm and in demand [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Grain in store and afloat [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand [illegible]

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—There was a fair milling demand for Wheat [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Flour steady and unchanged [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand [illegible]

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 75c. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 37½c. [illegible]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—Printing Cloths are firm, with a steady [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—Grain quiet; nominally unchanged; receipts fair. Petroleum quiet at 9c. for 12c. for Standard White, in car lots.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 15—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94[illegible]; Erie Railway Shares, [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Tallow, 40s. 9d.... Evening.—Linseed Cakes, [illegible] Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ⅌ cwt.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, John McDermott, who some months ago killed his wife in a fit of jealousy in the presence of their children, was brought up for sentence for murder in the second degree. [illegible] in extenuation of his offense [illegible] the insanity of [illegible] the fact that he had [illegible] his arrest. Judge Daniels [illegible] gation of punishment, and [illegible] prisoner to State Prison [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Katharine Rogers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Sara Jewett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DEAD HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LILIAN'S LAST LOVE—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. A. A. Willets. "The Model Wife."
At 2 P. M.—SHAKESPEREAN READINGS, by Mr. C. Whitney.

WEST 23D STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—LECTURE by Rev. H. M. Gallaher. "Ireland and the Irish."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The fly-catchers of Wall street having tried in vain to make the United States Treasury useful to them in a direct way, are endeavoring to turn it to some indirect account. They are consequently inventing all sorts of rumors of "defalcations" and embezzlements, none of which, it need scarcely be said, rest upon the slightest foundation. The *Tribune*—perhaps inspired by JAY GOULD, perhaps by mere blind malice toward the Government—has long been engaged in the patriotic task of proving that the Treasury is in a bankrupt condition. Fortunately, its powers of doing mischief fall far short of its desires. The management of the national money is at any rate in honest and capable hands, and the true state of the balances is constantly explained fully to the public. The general retrenchment in private expenditure which has been going on for some time past naturally reduces the flow of money into the Treasury. Our great dry-goods houses—to take only one department of trade—have been making strenuous efforts to sell off their stocks rather than increase them. Consequently they pay a much smaller amount in duties, and the revenue languishes. Any body who cannot understand the operation of that elementary law in finance had better go to school again. If the people spend less money, the Government will get less—if you do not buy a new carpet, or your wife does not get that new silk dress which she always wants, the Government will not collect the duty upon these articles. These are the transactions which, when carried out on a large scale, bring grist to the national mill. The exchequer is immediately affected by any fluctuations in the prosperity of the people; and no sane person can have imagined that the recent depression in trade would produce no effect upon it.

One incidental lesson of the present state of affairs ought to be remembered by the Hepworths and *Heralds*—the fire-eaters of the pulpit and the press. It is that the projects which they are constantly recommending, designed to help this or that "struggling nationality," are not without cost to the American people. The seizure of the *Virginius* has already cost this Government at least five millions of dollars—we put the sum at the lowest possible point. And yet the Government has done no more than was absolutely unavoidable—had it done less, it would have subjected itself not only to the bitterest attacks from within, but to the gravest dangers from without. A nation which occupies a foremost position in the world must have ships and soldiers. BISMARCK'S "blood and iron" are still, and are likely to remain, potent influences in the world. But suppose the Government had obeyed the clamor of the *Herald* and the Hepworths and gone to war with Spain, what sort of condition should we have been in? The five millions would very soon have mounted into the tens and hundreds. The sacrifice would have been made if necessary—but fancy making it at the instigation of a few demagogues speaking from the pulpit and the press! A weak man in the Presidential office might have lost his head in the recent uproar. Luckily for the people, Gen. GRANT is not a weak man, as even his worst enemies are constrained to admit.

We confess that we should like to see the proper standing of such men as "Revs." HEPWORTH and TALMAGE clearly defined. Are they entitled to be treated with the respect which, in our opinion, all true preachers of the gospel ought to receive from laymen? Their "sermons" seem to be simply the vehicle of expression for all kinds of vulgar, rowdyish, helter-skelter opinions—the mere froth of the least reflective portion of the community. One talks of the beauties of general war—the other prates about sending our messages to a foreign power in a bomb-shell. Readers of the papers see a "Rev." tacked to such sentiments as these, and they do not always stop to consider what sort of a "Rev." it is. They sometimes fail to discern the difference between ministers of religion, such as Bishop POTTER, or Dr. WESTON, or Dr. MORGAN, or Dr. BELLOWS, or Dr. CHAPIN, or the many other good and devout men who adorn our City, and the Talmages, Hepworths, and Frothinghams. The consequence is that a scandal is cast upon religion itself through the unworthiness of some of its professors. That is nothing new in the world, to be sure, but the evil, though an old one, is none the less to be deplored.

In endeavoring to put to sea on Saturday, the steamer *Greece*, of the National Line, grounded on some of the muck which is daily thrown overboard into the harbor. Mr. G. W. BLUNT has been very active in trying to prevent the practices which led to this accident, and there is evidently great need for his continued exertions. The *Greece* floated off yesterday afternoon, without having sustained the least damage, a result upon which the National Line—one of the most enterprising and carefully managed of all the steam-ship companies—may be heartily congratulated. The *Herald*, on Sunday, spoke of the *Greece* as a "wreck." We wish we never had any other sort of "wreck" to record.

That member of Congress who has not introduced a bill will soon be distinguished among his fellows. It seems to be the mission of members to introduce bills, and yesterday, being call day, an avalanche of over three hundred was poured upon the House. Very few of these measures aim at necessary legislation, most of them are intended to serve nothing better than local interests, and many of them are designed to take money out of the national Treasury without giving an equivalent for it. At a time when the income of the Treasury does not equal its expenditure, the members should put a strong curb upon their natural inclination to introduce bills of this character. But if they cannot, the committees to which they are referred should take care to kill them out of hand. Congress will have enough to do in considering national interests, and the calendars should not be encumbered with a multitude of bills which propose to deplete the nation for the benefit of districts. Many improvements which localities may deem of the highest consequence must wait for happier times, and members, knowing this fact, should not waste the public substance in the printing of bills which have no chance of becoming laws.

Among the excellent nominations lately made by President GRANT is that of Col. ROBERT W. HUGHES, to be United States District Judge for Virginia. Col. HUGHES was the Republican candidate for Governor of his State in the late canvass, but he is not much known, nor has he been very successful as a politician. His temperament is judicial, and this quality being backed by large legal acquirement, extensive knowledge of public affairs, and unquestioned integrity, he will bring to the Bench all the attainments necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

It was inevitable that Congress should take up at an early moment the question of finance. On the one hand, the reports of the Executive Departments, made at the opening of the session, showed that the revenues of the Government had undergone a great and rapid change. Instead of providing all the money that was necessary for current expenditures, and a surplus applicable to the reduction of the debt, the revenues in gold have become barely sufficient to pay the interest on our bonds as it accrues, and the revenues in currency are not sufficient to meet the ordinary demands on the Government already authorized by law, without considering the amount necessary for the sinking fund, which is not only authorized but commanded, and which cannot for a single moment be neglected without dishonor. On the other hand, a portion of our people—happily, we believe, a minority—accustomed for a long period to see the demand notes of the Government taking the place of money, and educated by this unfortunate state of things to look to the Government, to relieve their own need of money, are urgently seeking of the Government a further issue of these notes. The representatives of this view in Congress naturally seize on the wants of the Government as a plausible pretext for complying with this demand.

Under these circumstances three courses appear to be open to Congress. It can reduce appropriations; it can provide money by borrowing, either on bonds or legal tender notes, or it can provide money by taxation. Or it can combine two or more of these plans. The principal difficulty with the plan of reducing appropriations will occur to every one familiar with the way in which the business of the country is necessarily carried on. It is that Congress cannot readily cut down current expenditures till they are no greater than actual current revenues. The appropriations are already made for the year ending June 30, 1874. It is by these appropriations that current expenditures are authorized. The only way in which the expenditures can be diminished is by withdrawing authority for those not yet begun, and suspending some of those already commenced. How far this can be done is a practical question which it is not easy to answer. Those who are best able to answer it—that is, the Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations and on Ways and Means—we are bound to say, have not answered it in a way to convince the country that a reduction of expenses equal to the reduction already going on in revenue is possible. That some retrenchment is possible is undoubtedly true, and it should be entered on promptly and with the utmost firmness. In this work we make no question that the Executive branch of the Government and the most resolute economists of the House will be found quite in accord.

But if, after all possible retrenchment is discovered and provided for, there remains a deficit, what is to be done with that? This is a practical question, and should be met in a practical way, and the country will both expect and desire that it shall be so met. We have no hesitation in saying that while our people will require rigid economy, they will cheerfully comply with any demands that honor and sound policy may make upon them. In considering how a deficit may be made up, it must be remembered that whatever is done will be doubly effective if it is done promptly. To a certain extent it is necessary that it should be done promptly to be effective at all. It is obvious, for instance, that if a tax on tea and coffee is seen to be imminent, but is postponed for a month or more, it will be in the power of importers to accumulate a considerable stock, on which the taxes will be avoided. In like fashion, the manufacturers of spirits would largely avoid a tax on that commodity, and the manufacturers of tobacco could do the same thing, though not so largely. If it should turn out that the deficiency to be met is one likely to be presented in a short time, it is plain that taxes that can thus be avoided are a very poor reliance.

Of course, the resort to loans remains. There is no doubt that the Government could borrow, at its ordinary rates, the comparatively small sum it may require. But those who favor borrowing do not favor this plan. Bad as we consider this plan would be, theirs is much worse. It is to pay the Government expenses with legal-tender notes. Anything more extraordinary, worse in policy or in worse faith than this—anything, we may add, more entirely beyond the ascertained powers of Congress, we cannot imagine. When legal-tender notes were last issued, the only justification that was ever pleaded for the act, the only one that was ever thought of, or that would for a moment have been conceded, was the justification of absolute necessity. It has even been doubted whether the necessity which then existed was sufficient. But what have we like it now? What shadow of excuse have we for the assertion of a power that a direct and pressing peril to the national life was barely sufficient to sustain? We have none. The act would be without excuse, and Congress ought not to tolerate the thought of it.

The House of Representatives have asked the President to instruct the heads of departments to revise the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. This is a step good enough in its way, but it does not go far toward meeting the situation. What about the expenditures of the current year? What about the four millions extraordinary expenditures for the navy? Is there no necessity for something different, and something more than a revision of the estimates of a year the beginning of which is more than six months distant? If there is, surely it would be better to face the business fairly and at once.

LOUIS AGASSIZ.

The death of such a man as LOUIS AGASSIZ is an occasion which demands more than a mere obituary record of the course of his life and his contributions to science. His was one of those rare organizations which in the well-rounded sphere of their perfection contain all that is most admirable and lovable in human nature. Mentally, morally, and physically he was strong, and true, and sweet, and charming. Able to fight his way, he liked better to win it; and always ready to contend, if need were, for the truth, he rather reasoned calmly, persuaded, and charmed. An enthusiast in science, the originator and earnest advocate of grand theories which bear his name, and which will carry it in honor through after ages, he was one of the most candid, considerate, and simple-minded of men. It is told of him that the perfect frankness and simplicity of his nature once caused great disappointment in a circle of *savans*, who had gathered together to discuss and refute his views with regard to some nondescript creature, which, from the description that had been attempted and published, he had declared could not be a fish. He had not seen the animal, which, well preserved, stood upon the table, around which were his eager and expectant antagonists, ready to enter upon one of those fierce discussions in which men of science and scholars too frequently evolve a heat and a bitterness quite unphilosophical. AGASSIZ came in, and, after a few greetings, stepped to the table, took up the specimen, and, after looking at it for a moment, broke out, with a beaming smile, "Why, this is a fish. I was quite wrong. See here!" and he pointed out certain traits which settled the question at once, and which had been neglected or misrepresented in the descriptions which had been the data upon which he had founded his conclusions. His perfect candor and his lack of all mere pride of opinion, and of so-called consistency, together with his quick and unerring perception of essential truth, disappointed and disconcerted those who had come prepared to win distinction by his discomfiture. And no bitterness of feeling was possible when the eminent predestined victim confessed his error with such simple and good-natured frankness. Envy was forestalled and jealousy disarmed; even those who had failed to see what he saw at once forgave him his superiority; and if it were not true that *solvuntur tabulæ risu*, at least the meeting continued in smiles. The incident was thoroughly characteristic of the man. His large and truthful nature was ever far, very far, above the pettiness of contention for mere victory, or for the maintenance of a position.

As an investigator he was one of the most patient and persevering of his class, at a time when science requires of all her votaries that before they begin to theorize, almost before they begin to think, they shall accumulate and examine and balance great masses of facts. Travel and toil, privation, the eternal snows of the Alps, were no hindrances to him. The fervor of his enthusiasm for science and his love for nature—and, it seemed, even more his love for nature than his enthusiasm for science—enabled him to endure such trials and overcome such obstacles. Fitted by his character for the full enjoyment of all the delights of society, which was ever ready to receive him with open arms, the glaciers were his playthings, and the watery monsters of antediluvian ages his chosen companions. For he had in his composition that element without which great success has ever been, and will ever be, impossible—singleness of purpose. After the tentative studies of his earlier years, after having taken his degree in an art, medicine, in the practice of which he would surely have attained distinction and acquired fortune, he instinctively found his place; he was born to be a naturalist; and ever afterward he bent all his energies to the study of nature and to her interpretation. This early finding of its proper work and this steady adherence to its chosen task are sure accompaniments and indications of genius of the higher order. And such genius, there can be no doubt, was his. He was not only an investigator; he was an originator, a teacher. He not only thought himself but he was the occasion of thought in others. That all his views will be confirmed by the after-investigations of science, that his theory of the cosmogony will prevail, it would not be prudent, and is not necessary, to assert; but that he was the pioneer in paths that will hereafter be trodden by others on their way to discoveries perhaps not less brilliant than his, none even of his opponents among his worthy compeers will deny; and in that, to a mind like his there is enough of glory. Till he came the world had looked upon glaciers chiefly as very splendid and rather chilly facts. He spent years of patient investigation and profound thought in discovering why it is and how that glaciers move, how long that movement had continued, and what it had effected. His views of the development of animal species, opposed entirely to the gloomy theory of DARWIN, which has fallen so oppressively upon the world, while they neglect no fact and break no link in the chain of progress, are marked by a recognition of a distinct humanity and a high creative purpose in the Divine origin of all things which elevate and cheer and relieve us of the sickening consciousness that man, "the paragon of animals," is merely a growth from some shapeless, loathsome jelly. He never shut his eyes to a fact; but his delight in the discovery of one which tended to show that there is a distinct, impassable barrier between man and brute was almost boyish. This was exhibited one day in Cambridge, when PIERCE, the astronomer, called at his studio with a friend. PIERCE had just been weighing Saturn in the balance of his equation, and was about telling AGASSIZ the avoidupois result, when the great naturalist, approaching him with two skulls, one of them an unusually large and fine specimen from the gorilla, which he had lately received, the other that of one of the lowest orders of man, pointed out irreconcilable dissimilarities between them with the glee of a boy displaying two new "alley-tors" and fairly danced and laughed in his simple pleasure. The sense of humanity was so strong within him that, naturalist as he was, and bound absolutely to the behests of science, he could not but revolt from the sad and degrading materialism of the Darwinian theory of development.

Although his mind was, above all things, receptive, as that of a great man of science must needs be, and although he was ready to give respectful consideration to any theory or even any notion which was presented to him in good faith, he was moved to the wrath of which his really vivacious and passionful nature was capable, by all sorts of charlatanism, and particularly by that sort which devotes itself to making the money that he had "no time to make." When HOME, the medium, was at Boston, and was able to induce some men of note there to come and investigate his tricks and spasms, AGASSIZ remained aloof. One day the medium's "agent" seeing the great naturalist in a railway car, introduced himself, and urged AGASSIZ to come to the *séances*, saying that he owed it to his position as a man of science to attempt to account for such extraordinary phenomena. He was listened to with glacial indifference. But when, among other wonderful "phenomena," he told of a mysterious and half-luminous hand which descended from the air and wrote oracular sayings, AGASSIZ turned quickly to him and said, "Yes, I'll come. But, mind you! You see I'm strong, and I shall bring my schlager"—(short sword)—"with me, and when that hand appears I shall seize it and drive my schlager through it into the table." "You surely wouldn't attempt such an unscientific proceeding as that, Professor, would you?" said the agent. "I shall, as surely as I come," was the reply, and AGASSIZ was worried with no more invitations. The story, which comes from AGASSIZ's own lips, illustrates not only the plain common sense and the determination of the great naturalist, but the capacity of scorn that was in him, tempered by that constant sense of humor which made all social intercourse with him so delightful.

The death of AGASSIZ, although we had a few days' warning of it, is sudden and unexpected. That so fine a physical organization as his, which seemed never to have been overworked, should have succumbed to paralysis at the age of sixty-six, is out of the common order of events. Naturalists are generally long-lived, and his fine person and cheerful soul seemed fitted to dwell long together. Of all the eminent votaries of science who were his contemporaries, there is hardly one that science and society could have so ill spared as he. His death inflicts a loss which will be long and deeply felt in both hemispheres, and nowhere so much so as in his adopted country, where he was admired and respected by all, and loved by many, and where his memory will be cherished as a rich possession.

ANOTHER HISTORICAL REVIVAL.

If there are comparatively few people who have definite ideas on the subject of the Holy Roman Empire, there are still fewer to whom the mention of the Caliphate carries any but the dimmest suggestions of historical association. But as this is preeminently an age of historical revivals, it is highly necessary for whoever wishes to keep pace with the incidents of contemporary history, that he should dip occasionally into the pages of GIBBON, ROLLIN, RANKE, and Dean MILMAN, not to mention the comparatively lighter productions of Mr. FREEMAN, or the compendious historical notices of the *American Cyclopædia*. It was wonderful to notice, during the recent consolidation of the German Empire, how much light could be thrown on the historical fitness of that event by a smattering of knowledge about the feud of Ghibelline and Guelf, concerning the sway of KARL DER GROSSE, misnamed Charlemagne, and about the allegiance which Italian republics owed to the successors of FREDERIC BARBAROSSA. It was both convenient and convincing to have the cession of Elsass justified by arguments drawn from events long antecedent to the peace of Westphalia, and when the opportunity arises it will be equally convenient to have the claim of United Germany to possess a veto in the conclave that elects the next Pope traced in the clearest historical succession through the long line of mediæval CÆSARS down to their legitimate successor Kaiser WILHELM.

After such a striking illustration of the influence of the historian and the antiquarian on the politics of the Old World, who shall say that the Professor of Ottoman geography who predicts a revival of the Caliphate and connects the recent military operations of the Turks in Arabia with a coming temporal and spiritual union among the scattered fragments of the empire of Islam, is not giving us the key to a new and potent movement in modern history? For the benefit of people who have not recently read up their IRVING and to whom the peculiar combination of functions vested in the successors of MOHAMMED is but a hazy reminiscence, it may be well to explain 1. That Caliph, or Khalifah as the Orientlists persist in spelling it, means literally vicegerent (of the Prophet.) 2. That it is equivalent to both Pope and Emperor, the temporal and spiritual government of the faithful having been, in the palmy days of Islam, one and the same thing. 3. That the Ottoman Sultan claims the right to enjoy the title and exercise the jurisdiction of the Caliph in virtue of the Turkish conquest of Egypt three centuries and a half ago, at which time the descendant of the last of the Caliphs of Bagdad was carried captive to Constantinople by the Ottoman conquerers of the Mamelukes.

These somewhat musty records fit into contemporary history in the most unexpected way. When France and England went to war with Russia for the protection of the "sick man's inheritance," it was by impartial onlookers considered to be merely a question of a few years when the dissolution of the Turkish Empire should become the result of its internal rottenness. There is no special reason to alter that opinion, but it is, to say the least, a curious development of the Eastern question to find a British force of cavalry, engineers, and artillery stationed about a day's march above Aden, waiting instructions to blow into the air a fort manned by a force of the old allies and present wards of Great Britain—the Turks. It seems that since the opening of the Suez Canal the soldiers of the sublime Porte have swarmed down the Red Sea in considerable numbers, and, acting on orders either from Constantinople or from some of the provincial Governors, have seriously menaced the independence of the chiefs, who, under the name of Sultan, govern the tribes whose territories line the fertile coast region of Arabia. Over the tribes bordering upon the Gulf of Aden the British exercise a kind of protectorate, and it seems to be a maxim of British diplomacy that their independence has some occult connection with the safety of India. It has at least a very obvious connection with the furnishing of supplies to the town and garrison of Aden, for, were the surrounding country in hostile hands, England's Eastern Gibraltar would have an excellent chance of being reduced to starvation.

The British object to trusting even their friends the Turks with the supremacy over Southern Arabia, and when the armed emissaries of the revived Caliphate came so near Aden as the country of the Sultan of Lahej, it was found necessary to order up some 8-inch howitzers to the immediate neighborhood of their fort, and to send for instructions from the foreign office. Not even the approaching royal marriage prevents English journals from descrying the sinister influence of Russia in this unaccountable trouble with the Turks. It seems that his Majesty the Ottoman Sultan is as full of the idea of the restoration of the Caliphate as are his Professors of geography and history. He has, during the last few years, received "marks of deference and even of submission" from several Asiatic potentates, and has, in his character of temporal and spiritual ruler over Islam, formally recognized these Princes as his deputies. It is argued that among these feudatories are probably the Khans of Bokhara, Khokand, and Cashgar, and that Russia would not have permitted these rulers, who are really deputies of the Czar, to go through the farce of tendering their allegiance at Constantinople, had not she reckoned on turning the historical revival of the Caliphate to her ultimate advantage. Meanwhile the Turks are acting on the idea that as "Arabia is the mother country of Islam," and consequently of the great Caliphate, whose seat of empire was at Bagdad, it is necessary to have the sacred territory well in hand first, before proceeding to join again the fragments of the Moslem dominion that stretch in an unbroken chain from Tunis to the frontier of India. For that matter India is a link in the chain, too, but the forging of that end of the connection will doubtless be left to the great power which looks complacently on while the "sick man" makes such spasmodic efforts to enlarge the bounds of his inheritance.

BEWARE OF THE SHARPER.

It must not be assumed that the man who gets his money without earning it is a product of the prevalent hard times. He is always going his rounds seeking to impose upon the credulous. In fact, he is more industrious and more importunate in a season of prosperity than at any other period, for the unwary then have more money to part with, and a larger degree of success attends his operations. That he is just now more inventive than usual, and has hit upon some entirely new and unique methods of swindling, is only a proof that his former devices have been worn threadbare and become unremunerative. He could not hope that his "sudden reverse of fortune," his "castaway at sea," his "greenbacks issued by an oversight of the Treasury, but just as good as any," and his many other plausible devices, would always serve his needs. Therefore he put on his thinking cap, and he is now going about this City and Brooklyn with some entirely unhacknayed expedients for filling his pockets out of those of other people.

One of his favorite schemes at present is composed of "two birds and a box of books." His method seems simple and plausible, but we are grieved to say that it has not been attended with the success its originality merits. Choosing an hour when he is reasonably certain that the male members of the family are absent, he calls at a residence and informs the lady that a consignment to the address of the house, consisting of "two birds and a box of books," has arrived per steam-ship *Montana*, from San Francisco, and as it has remained several days without being called for, he thought he would give notice, and next proceeds to hint that a small remuneration would be acceptable. He never varies the character of the consignment, or the name of the ship, or the port of departure; and owing, doubtless, to the fact that comparatively few people are constantly expecting two birds and a box of books by the *Montana* from San Francisco, he is often assured there must be some mistake about the matter, and departs as empty-handed as he came. But by dint of his great industry in calling at a large number of houses every day, he, no doubt, manages to obtain the reward which his cleverness and exertion deserves. There are people who will give something to know that two birds and a box of books await their order, and the sharper manages to find them.

But he has another device, which, in his own peculiar language, "lays over" this to a very great extent, and he has aptly christened it the "barometer dodge." It is highly enticing, and he has found it exceedingly profitable. Armed with a handsome barometer purporting to be made by a new firm, he makes the tour of all such public places as bar-rooms, livery stables, billiard saloons, retail stores, and the smaller hotels. He desires to put up a barometer like his sample in the place as an advertisement of the manufacturer, but he is prepared to kill two birds with one stone. He charges nothing for the use of his barometer, and requires no deposit to secure the safety of the instrument. On the contrary, he desires to benefit his patron and at a very small expense. His barometer is to be framed in a large case, in which will be displayed the business cards of those who pay fifty cents for the privilege, and the inducement to pay it consists in the fact that each patron will have his card displayed in a large number of places. Very often, indeed almost invariably, the money is paid, a receipt is given on a printed blank, but the patron is never again gladdened by a sight of the sharper or his barometer, and gradually awakens to a consciousness that he has been the victim of a very transparent trick.

Another dependence of the sharper is "spoons," and furthermore "scissors," for he alternates these articles as his fancy or interest may dictate. Appearing at the basement doors of up-town houses, he represents the one as of sterling silver, and the other as the best cutlery, when, in fact, both are coarsely made of the vilest pewter. But he is ready with a story of how he secured them at a bankrupt sale where everything was sacrificed, and many confiding house-wives have believed him to their own subsequent sorrow and disgust, when they discovered that they had been outrageously cheated. And the sharper does not by any means confine himself to these two articles. There is hardly anything of a portable character used in the family which he is not ready to sell at basement doors at prices fifty per cent. below the market. He has smuggled laces, silks, woolens, sugars, anything and everything. He is ready to brand himself as a rascal for the sake of a trade and getting the better of his customers.

It is impossible for the press or the detectives to keep pace with the ingenuity of the sharper. When one of his devices is exposed, he is ready with a new one. In order that none of his schemes may serve his purposes, housekeepers should have no commerce with the stranger at the gate. Seek not great bargains. Have little faith, and cultivate distrust. Thus will the sharper be brought to the grief of cursing the exceeding shrewdness of mankind, but more especially of womankind, for upon these he chiefly delights to prey.

THE HOTEL KEEPERS' PRIVILEGES.

The hotel of modern times is a very different place from the old-fashioned inn in which SHAKESPEARE's fat and convivial knight so loved to take his ease. Instead of the smiling Boniface who met his patrons at the door, and bustled about in person to attend to their slightest wish, we have an awful invisible personage, who rarely permits himself to be seen, who extends his hospitality grudgingly, and with the air of one conferring a priceless favor, and who communicates with the fortunate few admitted to his domain through the medium of deputies only less awful than himself. The traveler arriving at the modern hostelry does not look for welcome. He anticipates in his reception coolness amounting to indifference, and the bland superciliousness of the "gentlemanly" clerk takes him not unawares. Habit has made him grateful for condescension; he is willing even to put up with a moderate amount of insolence; and the modest sum of his demands and expectations is answered when he is not absolutely thrust out of doors. He feels that the hotel keeper and his clerk are beings of a superior race, and that the privilege of being snubbed by them is more than most mortals deserve.

It may be a question, however, whether there is not a point beyond which this deference ought not to be urged. Can a hotel keeper, for instance, with propriety be permitted to shoot his guest in addition to snubbing him? Mr. McDONALD, who keeps the Planters' House at Carbondale, Ill., appears to reckon this among the most cherished parts of his prerogative. On Saturday evening there came to his house one Mr. BRUSH, who meekly expressed a desire for temporary entertainment. Permission being contemptuously accorded by the scornful clerk, Mr. BRUSH proceeded tremulously to inscribe his name in the hotel register. In the natural agitation of the moment, he chanced to spot with ink the hitherto unsullied pages of that sacred record. To those who know the character of the "gentlemanly hotel clerk," it is needless to describe the speechless horror and indignation excited by this sacrilege. As soon as he recovered the use of his tongue, the clerk of the Planters' House appears to have denounced Mr. BRUSH's crime with suitable vigor. This was natural, but it was indiscreet and undignified. His superior indicated the proper way to treat such offenses by suddenly emerging from his retirement, and shooting Mr. BRUSH through the head.

Now, this really seems like pushing the recognized privileges of the hotel keeper almost too far. Of course we recognize the necessity of keeping some check upon the invasion of troublesome persons who come importuning for meals and lodgings, and disturbing the gentlemanly ease of the accomplished clerk. But they could certainly be curbed by less extreme measures. Slicing off the ears or slitting the noses of such tiresome individuals, or, perhaps, tying them up in the porter's room and giving them a round dozen, would undoubtedly have the desired effect without resorting to capital punishment. The extreme efficacy of Mr. McDONALD's method in keeping people away from his hotel must certainly be allowed. But, on the other hand, unreasonable persons, ignorant of the difficulties of hotel keeping, are apt to raise a clamor when their friends are killed. On the whole, we do not advise hotel keepers to adopt this innovation, at least without first securing an amendment to the Hotel law, including murder among their privileges.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the owners of vacant lots, as in the case of the opening on paper of One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixth streets, from the Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, Eleventh avenue and Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth streets, are charged $55 for each lot, or $3,960 for each block; when lot-owners are made to pay $400 for each 25 feet front for sewers, as in Fifty-fifth street sewer, and $400 for paving with block-wood pavement each twenty-five feet of Sixth avenue, the whole of them mixed with fraud, and concocted between dishonest surveyors, lawyers, and commissioners—the poor tax-payer is caught in the meshes of the net of his own servants, and has to resort to some one of the experts to get him out by paying twenty-five per cent. of the swindle, which, in the opening of the streets, is paying them three times the worth of the job.

There yet remains about the City Hall too much of the old leaven. There are yet too many Boyles and Pursers left there. The tax-payers are simply robbed. Villages are springing into existence all around us like magic, done by our escaped citizens. In this Street Department we must go down to hard-pan, pay for real work only, do no unnecessary work—i. e., for work done at our hand—maps, surveys, and titles known for years not to be paid for as new work—ten hours for a day's work by lawyers, commissioners, surveyors, and laborers, and no extortionate pay at that. This is what is needed; to obtain it is another thing. By the help of THE NEW-YORK TIMES we may dare to hope.

A TAX-PAYER.

HELP FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the kind gift of one hundred dollars through THE TIMES for the poor children, from R. J. Many other gifts we have acknowledged personally to the generous givers.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

OBITUARY.

ELIZABETH, DOWAGER QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

The announcement is made in a cable dispatch to-day of the death of this Princess, in the seventy-second year of her age. She was the daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, by his second marriage with Caroline, daughter of Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden. She was married Nov. 29, 1823, to Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, whose death without issue brought to the throne of Prussia, in 1861, his brother, William, the present King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. The late Queen Dowager was also a half-sister of Louis I., King of Bavaria, whose renown as an enlightened patron of art and literature is somewhat obscured by the notoriety he gained through his unfortunate subjection, in old age, to the influence of Lola Montez, the danseuse, whom he created Countess of Lansfeld, and whose ambition provoked a revolution which resulted in the abdication of the King.

ERIE EMPLOYES.

The complaint that the Erie Railway Company was in arrears with its employes was made in the first instance by two of the persons concerned. The statement made by them to us was to the effect that salaries were formerly paid on the first of each month, but that the clerks have not yet received their money for November last, and that the laborers have not been paid for October, while up the line the arrears are still more serious. The notice issued by the Acting President of the company does not allege that there has been no difficulty in the regular payment of salaries, but asserts that the allegation, as made to us, was incorrect. In that case it is clear that persons representing themselves as in the employ of the company have conspired to give publicity to an unwarrantable misrepresentation. The name of one of these persons is known to us, but we shall not publish it at present, because the man's discharge would certainly follow. Let him, however, make good his story without delay.

CALIFORNIA FARMING.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 8 says: "The year 1873 has been a prosperous one for the farmers of California as a class, though the profits have been very irregularly distributed. The grain fields had a most promising appearance in January and February, but the Spring rains were very scanty, and the consequence was a light yield, in proportion to the area sown, and a complete failure in some of the drier districts, including portions of the San Joaquin Valley. The number of acres in wheat and barley was 2,900,000, and the total yield—about 22,000,000 bushels, as nearly as can be ascertained at present—is less than eight bushels to the acre, on the average. In accordance with the custom of the State, many thousands of acres were cut while green for hay, so that the average yield of the fields harvested for grain was probably not less than fifteen bushels. The area sown was twelve or fifteen per cent. greater than in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the middle of the San Joaquin and Salinas Valleys, and the northern end of the Sacramento Valley—districts lately made accessible by railroads. The yield was far from satisfactory, but the prices proved to be exceptionally good. The harvest of the year in the leading grain districts of Europe was very poor, and especially in Russia, which has of late been the chief source of supply, and which, by the rapid increase of its production, threatened to drive our grain from the markets of England and France. The misfortune of Europe was the good fortune of California, and wheat rose early in the season from $1 50 per cental to $2 20 and $2 30. The rise in price has given at least $6,000,000 more to our farmers than they would have obtained in ordinary seasons for the same amount of grain. The opinion is entertained by many that California should seek to change her agricultural industry so that wheat and barley shall not occupy three-fourths of the cultivated land every year. At present much of our land cannot be made to yield any kind of a profitable annual crop save grain, which requires less moisture than trees, timothy, alfalfa, red clover, Hungarian grass, beets, turnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and kitchen vegetables generally. Forest, ornamental, and fruit trees would live in dry lands generally if they were supplied with water through the Summer for the first three or four years. In England and New-York the farmer has a rotation of crops by growing wheat one year, turnips the next, oats the third, and timothy the fourth, or by some similar course. As we cannot grow the turnips nor the timothy, and have no sufficient market for much oats—many of our horses living entirely on wild grass—we make a rotation in treatment and not in crop. Thus one year we sow wheat, the next year we let the field volunteer, and cut the wheat for hay if it does not promise much grain, and in the third year let it lie fallow, and then commence again, occasionally changing from wheat to barley. But as our climate and the high cost of labor have not been favorable to the use of manure, we have been gradually impoverishing our soil, and crops of forty bushels per acre are now rarer than those of fifty bushels were twenty years ago."

LEGISLATION FOR THIS CITY.

Gov. DIX had a brief interview with Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, in regard to future legislation for this City. The Governor called to ascertain the Mayor's views upon the subject, and after an interchange of opinions, the latter stated that he would probably communicate with him in writing. It is thought probable that bills will be introduced abolishing the fees of the Sheriff and County Clerk, and giving salaries to each, and that the assessment laws will be so amended as to protect the City from further loss, and secure payment of the amounts due by property-owners for public improvements.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Last evening Mr. Wybert Reeve, an actor of some note in England, made his début before an American audience, at the Broadway Theatre. The play chosen for this occasion was Wilkie Collins' own version of "The Woman in White," a dramatization which was claimed to preserve more than the salient points of the novel—in fact, moving on the actuating and pervading spirit in which the author penned his exhaustively thrilling narrative. Such being the promise of the play, with the additional guarantee that it should be presented under the personal direction of the author, a fair audience, but a hypercritical one, withal, comfortably filled the house when the curtain rose on a brief but weird and striking series of tableaus, constituting the prologue to the action proper of the play, wherein appears how one *Percival Glyde*, who bribes his way to the vestry of an English village church, falsifies a register of birth, with the design of giving himself right and title to certain property. Further is shown in this same prologue one *Ann Catherick*, an insane woman, whose remarkable resemblance to a titled lady of the play is also here remarked and impressed on the dull perceptions of the public. Given the young artist lover, *Walter*, who appears on a tour of pleasure, and his friend, an Italian professor, whose duty it is to allude to *Count Fosco—the* character of the play—as a spy and a traitor to the Italian secret society, of which he (the professor) is a member, and Mr. Collins has his audience ready prepared to receive the play and its embodiment in the person of Mr. Wybert Reeve. The plot of the drama briefly stated is this: *Sir Percival*, the villain of the prologue, marries *Ann Catherick's* double—the sane lady whom the insane one so closely resembles—and failing to gain possession of her fortune by blandishment and persuasion, resorts to the trick, devised by *Fosco*, of burying *Ann Catherick*, (the insane woman,) who conveniently dies in the nick of time, in the name of his wife, (the sane woman,) and incarcerating his unsuspecting spouse in the mad-house for the remainder of her life, as he hopes. His little trick with the registry being discovered, however, the Police are set on the track of *Percival*, who is drowned in an attempt to escape to France, his wife is released from the mad-house to fall into the arms of her first love, the young artist, and the villainous *Fosco* falls a victim to the vengeance of the betrayed society of Italian Republicans, and, dying, points the moral with retributive justice—ending a rather diffuse and sketchy, but, on the whole, a quite enjoyable, entirely symmetrical, and well-balanced dramatic work. Judged by its standards, it is good. That is, as a dramatization of a very thrilling, unnatural story. The airy fancies of the brain, especially when those fancies are restrained by no bounds, are not easily set on the stage, and still less easily are they to be portrayed by living beings. Mr. Wybert Reeve, however, as *Count Fosco*, was worthy of all the opportunities given him by his distinguished author. He was cast for a character of the imagination—a cool, designing fiend in human shape, a character which in less able hands would have surely been done to the point of burlesque. Mr. Reeve, however, stepped upon the stage master of the situation, and calmly took his audience on their weakest point, their emotions, and drew them to him. He is an actor of the Fechter school, an actor who is evidently master of his profession and the possessor of the secret of touching human emotions, which he can do and does with consummate skill. He made a decided success last evening without appearing to try very hard, and it will be very strange, indeed, if he does not receive cordial recognition shortly from the Metropolis. For a first night, the piece went remarkably well, not a single hitch marring the entertainment. The support, as a whole, was good, and considering that the characters had little else to do than to play a sort of dramatic obligato pizzicato to the star, the actors were deserving of praise. The tendency of Miss Tracy to attitudinize to the sacrifice of her emotional "points" might perhaps call for remark, as well as the evident struggle of Miss Vernon to precipitate the climax of her scenes by giving a tragic heaviness to the light phrases of *Marion Halcomb's* early speeches; but altogether the merits atoned to a considerable degree for the shortcomings of the cast, and Mr. Reeve was presented in a quite pleasant and, to himself, as an artist, quite successful light. It is to be hoped that opportunity will be afforded him to prove his mettle in other characters, which will give critical judgment, as well as himself, a greater scope.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Watts Phillips' version of the French drama, "The Dead Heart," was produced last evening at the Olympic. "The Dead Heart" is by this time pretty familiar to the public, and therefore the statement that it was played with a very meritorious cast, and with excellent stage accessories, will very nearly convey all that need be said about it just now. It may be stated, however, that Mr. Edwin Adams took the part of *Robert Landry*, and that he filled it in a way which deserves favorable recognition. He was more fortunate than the general run of star actors in the matter of the support which he received from the others members of the company. Notably the rôle of *Abbé Latour* was very well played by Mr. W. B. Laurens. Of the ladies of the company, Mrs. C. M. Walcot was quite effective as the heroine of the play; and Miss Josephine Laurens furnished a very satisfactory representation of a small part which has no intrinsic weight. In a general way, the period, and the events of the period to which the drama has reference, were well depicted, and the abundant tyrannies of the time of Louis Quinze, and the subsequent stirring episodes of the Revolution, found adequate representation in the performance of this familiar French drama.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini benefited by the performance at the Academy of Music last evening, the great artist appearing in "Othello." A very great number of persons witnessed the rehearsal, and the expressions of satisfaction were numerous. At the close of the third act Signor Salvini was recalled three times, and was the recipient of four laurel wreaths and a quantity of floral offerings. To-morrow evening he will act in "Samson."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A new drama by Poole, entitled "The Irish Detective," with Mr. T. Grattan Riggs in the principal character, was produced at this establishment last evening. Mr. Riggs' forte evidently lies in what is commonly called "character acting," and the play given last evening afforded him abundant opportunity of displaying his talent in this line, as he had to assume no less than five different rôles during the progress of the piece, commencing with *Arthur Tracy* the Detective, and ending with *Matteo Massetti*, an Italian padrone. Of the play itself, it need only be said that it reproduces some of the more romantic incidents which do occasionally occur to vary the monotony of the ordinary detective's life, and that it abounds in effective, if not smart, dialogue and telling situations. Last evening Mr. Riggs was supported by the whole strength of the company, comprising Messrs. Keene, Morris, Lewis, Mestayer, Sheldon, and Stewart, with Misses De Forrest, Granger, Wood, Harrison, Sanford, and Edwards. The management of this establishment, who appear desirous of introducing a somewhat higher order of entertainment than they have heretofore given, announce an engagement with the eminent tragedian, E. L. Davenport, and Mrs. Davenport.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At the Union Square Theatre "Led Astray" is still the attraction. The play has proved an immense success in every respect, and the house is crowded nightly to its utmost capacity.... The patrons of Wallack's Theatre will have an opportunity this evening of enjoying an excellent representation of Robertson's fine military comedy, "Ours." On Wednesday "The Liar" will be performed.... The Vokes Family continue their engagement at Niblo's Garden. "The Children in the Wood," with its beautiful scenery and manifold specialties, bids fair to hold the stage for a long time to come.... Mr. Fechter will act in "The Lady of Lyons," during the week, at the Lyceum Theatre. On Monday next, it is announced, that Mr. Fechter will appear in a piece of his own adaptation.... The Grand Opera-house is nightly filled by the admirers of "Humpty Dumpty Abroad." The pantomime has now entered upon the fourth week of its career, and the interest in it has not in the least abated.... "Old Heads and Young Hearts" constitutes the bill at Mr. Daly's new Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night. It would not be possible at present to witness a better rehearsal of this fine old comedy than may be enjoyed at the new play-house in Twenty-eighth street.... Miss Clara Morris has just closed a very successful season in Philadelphia. She has played *Gabrielle*, in "The Geneva Cross," and *Cora*, in "Article 47." On Friday evening last, the occasion of her benefit, the crowd was so great that the manager was obliged to station the musicians on the stage, and sell their chairs in the orchestra. A large number of people were unable even to gain admission to the theatre.... A letter from Marseilles, in the *Salut-Public* of Lyons, says: "A young merchant in this city, married, father of a family, and belonging to a respectable commercial firm, has disappeared, leaving a deficit estimated at more than 300,000 francs. The evasion has coincided with the departure of a very pretty actress, well known in Paris, Mlle. Céline Montaland. She had been settled at Marseilles for more than a year, and counted up a certain number of adorers who had fallen in love with her during the representations of *La Chatte Blanche*. She possessed, not far from the Prado, a charming villa, which is now deserted."

THE PASSAIC INQUEST.

The inquest in the case of Councilman McLean and Wm. F. Barclay, who were killed by the fall of an unfinished building in Passaic, N. J., on Dec. 4, was continued before Coroner Sproul last night. The first witness examined was James H. Carpenter, the architect who drew the plans. He stated that material alterations had been made with out reference to the plans, and the building materially weakened. He entered into the numerous changes minutely, showing that the building was only designed for a three-story house, and it had been changed to a four-story, and several partitions and iron columns left out. Wm. Howe, an architect, testified that the building was unsafe. John H. Cowenhoven, a carpenter, testified to the same fact. Chas. Sterns, one of the carpenters who had been employed on the building, was told that the building was not safe, but was not afraid to work there. Morril's men gave up the job because they were afraid the house would fall. He was employed by Mr. Speer, the owner, by the year, as a jobbing carpenter. He was on the roof when it fell. George Bolton, another carpenter who worked on the building, thought the timbers were light, but was not afraid of the house falling. David Demorest, a mason, testified that he had sent a man to examine the foundation, at Mr. Speer's request, and found them all right.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday two of Mr. Bergh's agents arrested D. Russell, a hack-driver, and M. Flanagan, a dirt-cart driver. The former was abusing a poor old team, both on the shady side of twenty, spavined, lame, and with raw sores under the harness. Flanagan was working a horse suffering from a dreadful running sore under the saddle. Both men were committed by Judge Smith, who said he could perhaps have sympathy for those who abused their fellow men, because the latter could retaliate, but he had none for those who thus willfully abuse a defenseless dumb animal.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

The committee empowered by the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society to place themselves in communication with the managers of the several railroads for the purpose of inducing them to classify wines and liquor at a lower rate of freight than hitherto paid, have received the following communication, dated Dec. 11, and signed by the freight agents of the Erie Railway, the New-York Central and Hudson River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Lines:

"We have this day agreed to make the following changes in classification, taking effect Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, viz.:

Liquor in wood, not otherwise specified, first class. Liquor in wood, valued at $1 per gallon, when so stated on shipping receipt by shippers, third class. Erase domestic whisky, $20 valuation, from fourth class."

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Assistant Aldermen held their regular session yesterday. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to confer with the Mayor in relation to the employment of laborers on public works. The board then passed a number of ordinances to regulate and grade the avenues adjacent to Morningside Park. The bill of Warden Brennan, amounting to $882, for entertaining the Evangelical Alliance, was called up and laid over. Resolutions providing for various public improvements were then passed, after which the board adjourned.

MASONIC ELECTION.

At the annual election for officers of Girard Lodge No. 631, F. and A. M., for 1874, the following were elected: Joseph P. Smyth, M.; Thomas K. Archer, S. W.; F. J. Ewald Bever, J. W.; Richard Kolb, Treasurer; George R. Storm, Secretary; C. F. Soudern, S. D.; William Harwood, J. D.; Philander Reed, F. D. Denison, John F. Ames, Trustees; Leonard Dentz, John H. Harnett, Lemuel G. Biglow, Standing Committee; A. G. Dawes, Tyler.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

At a meeting of the Methodist preachers yesterday, Rev. Mr. Hollis, of Williamsburg, and Rev. Mr. Purdy, of New-Jersey, made reports on the work in their respective parishes. Rev. Mr. George, a native Indian missionary of the Onondagas, was introduced with Rev. Mr. Smith, a missionary with the same tribe. He said about half the tribe adhered to their pagan religion. Rev. J. M. Buckley read a paper on "Is Plagiarism an Immorality?"

THE MURDERED OFFICER.

Coroner Young held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Officer Edward L. Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, killed on the night of the 1st inst. by being struck on the head with a stone, while conveying a colored prisoner, named Isaac Hatch, from the disorderly house No. 511 Broome street to the station-house, corner Prince and Wooster street. A colored man, named William Johnson, of No. 168 Greene street, testified that he and another negro called "Black Al," walked behind Officer Burns and Hatch, and "Al" struck Burns. The jury found that Burns came to his death by injuries received by being struck on the head by an unknown man, and that Hatch and Johnson were accessories. They were committed to the Tombs.

THE MERCER COUNTY SHRIEVALTY.

The contested Shrievalty case in Mercer County, N. J., was brought before the Supreme Court in Trenton yesterday, in accordance with the adjournment two weeks ago. Mr. Beesley, the counsel for Mr. Walton, who was elected by a majority of three votes at the last election, stated that his client would not oppose the filing of information for a writ of quo warranto, and would do all in his power to aid the court in an investigation, because he believed he had been legally elected. The writ is returnable Feb. 4. A large amount of testimony in relation to alleged irregular proceedings at the election has been taken by both sides.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Bureau of Theatres and Hotels of the Department of Buildings examined eight theatres last week, and found no violations. The additional fire safeguards ordered in the Bowery Theatre have been provided. The managers of Steinway Hall and the Trustees of the Church of the Disciples have been notified to discontinue placing camp-stools in the aisles during public exercises. Several hotels and school buildings were inspected, in all of which the recommendations of the department as to repairs and protection in case of fire were reported as complied with.

ROBBED WHILE IN CHURCH.

On Sunday evening Mr. Wm. Kidd and his wife, of No. 425 West Fiftieth street, attended services at the Methodist Church in Forty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue. The church was very much crowded, and at the close of the services considerable crushing occurred. On arriving home Mrs. Kidd discovered that her pocket had been picked and a pocket-book containing $77, and two diamond rings, valued at $120, had been stolen. Mr. Kidd has notified the police, but there is scarcely any prospect of capturing the adroit thief.

A PICK-POCKET'S MISTAKE.

While Detective Farley, of Central Office, was standing in front of the American News Company's premises in Nassau street yesterday he felt a hand in his pocket, and turning round found that a boy about sixteen years old had attempted to rob him. He arrested the lad, who said that his name was Frank Read, and that he resided in the rear of Mark Lanigan's distillery, No. 67 James street. Master Read will have an opportunity to exercise his talent on board the school-ship Mercury.

TAXATION OF WESTERN RAILROADS.

The decision in the case of the State of Nebraska against the Union Pacific Railroad, admitting the right of the State to assess the property of the railroad for taxation, imparted a higher value to certain classes of municipal and county aid bonds issued in the Western States.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Dispatches were received at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, stating that a large number of canal-boats loaded with grain were detained by ice above Troy. Every effort to move them was without success.

THE TEA PARTY.

CELEBRATION BY THE WOMEN OF NEW-ENGLAND.

SPEECHES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND OTHERS IN FANEUIL HALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The first of the "Tea Party" celebrations in this city may be counted a success, at least from the point of view of those who participated in it. It was a celebration conducted by the woman suffragists, and the appearance of the gathering, and the sentiments uttered from the platform, were essentially what we are wont to see and hear in our woman-suffrage conventions. It was a woman's wail on account of taxation without representation, and the present they thought a peculiarly fitting time to utter it, because their grievances are much the same as that which prompted the American people to make their first overt act against the Crown 100 years ago. Faneuil Hall was filled with an assemblage, about four-fifths of which were women, and nothing in the way of refreshments could seem more fitting than tea. All seemed to take to the beverage in the most natural manner, and the suggestion was quietly made that it become a feature of the future conventions of these people.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

Col. Higginson, the presiding officer, as soon as he could get the gathering ready to listen, introduced Mr. Wendell Phillips, who was put forward as the first speaker on account of other immediate engagements. He began by telling the story which makes this week illustrious, and, after speaking of the oppressions which our fathers suffered, said: Along through the month of November the cargoes continued to arrive, and meetings to protest and organizations to cease the use of tea became widespread. At last, driven to the wall, desirous to provoke the last issue, Sam Adams, probably the greatest statesman God ever made, plucked from his fertile brain the idea that they would send the tea back into the ocean if it did not go back to England; throw it out into the harbor, if that was the only way of getting rid of it, and on the 16th day of this month, some three or four hundred chests of tea were tipped into the sea. It was a very small act, a very small amount of treasure was wasted, but it settled, you might say, the fact that the colonies were determined to sever the tie that bound them to the mother country, for it was one of the first, if not the very first act—first unless you come to the stamp act resistance, in which an American revealed his intention openly, and his set purpose against the laws of Parliament. Well, that is a very short story, seemingly a very simple one, and it holds within it only one simple principle—that a man has a duty to perform to the community in which he lives to save it from any assertion on the part of the Government that he can be ruled, taxed, and punished without his consent. That is all. It is a great story to tell when you look at it as a little rivulet which you can span with your finger, but which swells at last into the Mississippi and the Gulf, and holds up the waves of a continent. It it a very good thing to build the sepulchres of the prophets, and chiefly so in this hall, where part of the regiments were quartered by which England thought she could awe Boston into submission. In that very corner where you stand, the original Faneuil Hall, were one-third of the soldiers who, as Mayor Byles says, "when we asked to have our wrongs appeased, England sent them redressed"—there is where they stood. It is a glorious thing to build the sepulchres of the prophets, but the meaning of this day to me is a voice from those old lips behind us, not to build their sepulchres, but to do their work. [Applause.] I do not believe Sam Adams, could he speak to-day, would have anything to say at all on the simple question of taxation without representation. I think if he walked the streets of Boston to-day he would have three or four principles of this kind—Maine Liquor law, woman's voting, co-operation, and a system of finance broad as the continent, and with no basis of specie to incumber it. [Applause.] I think if he lived to-day he would stand exactly where he did stand, at the very head of the van of the reformers of his age. The man who tries to prevent money from accumulating in the aristocratic class is not a descendant of Thomas Jefferson. He is represented to-day by the man who tries to find out a system of finance which shall render it impossible for one man ever to get fifty millions of dollars. [Applause.] The glories of fathers are the children, and though the children are not always the exact copies of their fathers, they are, in truth, the children of their fathers. And here I borrow a little from Ireland, and say if you want to be as good as your father, you must be better. [Laughter.] That man who sent to China to have a set made from one which had a half-inch crack on the edge of a cup, and they all came back with a cup just like it, is the man that we meet to-day somewhere in New-England, who describes the infinite importance of taxation without representation. He is just as good as his father in a literal sense, but he is really not as good, because he is not better. The representative of Benjamin Franklin to-day is not the man who put up lightning-rods. He is Morse inventing the telegraph, a Cyrus Field hiding it in the ocean, and a Whipple giving us a map of the moon. The Hannah Moore of to-day is not writing essays on education; she is going from Boston to St. Louis every night working for the ballot in the hands of women. [Applause.] The Copernicus of to-day is not the man measuring the distance to the sun or weighing it with a greater accuracy. He is the illustrious scholar who has just left us at Cambridge, to whom nature revealed herself in a new language, and who has taught us how the worlds themselves were made. And thus we are to read the duty of history, which is to pick out the lesson and the inspiration of a hundred years ago, not putting our foot down actually in their track, but doing what they would have done had they stood here to-day. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I came round to the conclusion at which I have been aiming; this meeting assembled with only one dominant purpose, which is, that woman shall have her share at the ballot-box. If, in the great arrangements of nature, it is possible that the fathers can look down upon their sons and daughters, they are to-day giving us their blessings under these roofs. The tea-spillers of 1773 elaborated the blessing that made us a nation, and within the last hundred years there has been a growth of material prosperity such as five centuries before could not show, and in my opinion, three centuries to come will not exhibit to us. To-day, both here and in Europe, the tendency is not to material changes but social. The great issues in Europe, following in our footsteps, are social and political in the broadest sense. She clutches that Republicanism which we have gotten, and, I believe, far sooner than any man expects, Republicanism will blot out half the thrones of Europe. In Great Britain Republicanism has but one stronghold to break over, that is the land monopoly. The moment it can take that omnipotence out of the hands of 300,000 men the dynasty of Victoria is closed. Secondly, I believe that France, by the blessing of God, has seen the end of the Bourbons and the close of the Bonapartes. [Applause.] Fortunately, with the exception of D'Aumale, no great genius with either name survives. But Germany looms over the horizon with concentrated and organized power, and the sore heart of France aches for revenge. Fortunately she can never rise to that possibility under a Bonaparte or Bourbon. If she falls into the hands of one or the other she is a second-rate power. Only through the genius of a statesman or a soldier, with a Republic behind him, can France cross the Rhine, and every Frenchman in thirty has sworn to a method that will make that possible, and therefore I look for a Republic. In Spain also, thank God, again the race of kings is extinct. There is no decent queen. Therefore Castelar has a free chess-board and I think a fair probability of success. On that side, in the future, we see the vast leaps of political progress; on this side it is social. A change of finance that shall tear down the tyranny of capital and lift up the comfort of labor; a change in politics that shall summon into the arena the moral element which the two sexes, standing side by side, have always given to every human effort they have attempted, and again curbing that tyranny of co-operating wealth, without which we are to have no pleasure and like the Republics of Italy hardly an honorable existence. If this day does not mean the inspiration of social changes as radical and as wide as a hundred years ago it yielded political, then as Gibbon wrote the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. So the boy is born to-day that will write the decline and fall of the Republic, for it seems to me that nothing but the concentration of the national strength on this social supplementing of the political efforts of our fathers can give health to the Republic. It was a benevolent man who said two centuries ago that philanthropy means to make two blades of grass grow where only one previously existed; and he described it correctly. The philanthropy of to-day is busied in a better work than that. It is to let each man that God gives breath, to have a bit of land on which to raise one blade of grass. [Applause.]

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was the next speaker, and her address was essentially the same statement of women's wrongs, and appeal for women's rights, that has been so often repeated and reported.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARK'S SPEECH.

Rev. James Freeman Clark followed. The first part of his address was appropriate to the day. The last half to the occasion. He began as follows:

We look back a hundred years to-day and find ourselves in strange, sad Boston. Doubt, confusion, appalling difficulties are before the minds of men and women. Great Britain, the mother country, like a cruel step-mother, asks of her children, what they cannot consent, to remain without the essentials of freedom—they are to be taxed, and to have no voice themselves as to what they shall pay. But how are they to help themselves? Having no votes in the British Parliament, how are they to make their influence felt? They are only colonists. They are looked down on as an inferior race. All the power is in the hands of those who oppress them. The public opinion of Great Britain is against them; for colonists to resist to the mother country is a new and unheard of thing. So spoke the timidly-wise in Boston a hundred years ago. But this people, voiceless themselves in the British Parliament, had friends there with voices. Thus spoke Col. Barre, in gratitude for whose services we named our town of Barre in Massachusetts. On a former occasion the noble Lord told me that he would listen to no proposition for repeal until he saw America prostrate at his feet. To effect this is not so easy as some imagine. The Americans are a numerous, a respectable, a hardy, a free people. But were it ever so easy, does any friend to his country really wish to see America thus humbled? In such a situation she would seem only as a monument of your vengeance and your folly. For my part the America I wish to see is America increasing and prosperous, raising her head in graceful dignity, with freedom and firmness assertin her rights at your bar; vindicating her liberties, pleading her services ann conscious of her merits. If we do not change our conduct toward her, America will be torn from our side. I repeat it, unless you repeal this law you are in danger of losing America." "You have no right to tax the colonies," said Beckford. "The system has not produced a single shilling to the exchequer. The money is all eaten up by the officers who collect it." "Were I an American I would not submit to this act," said Sir Wm. Meredith. "For the sake of a paltry income," cried Lord Beauchamp, "we lose the affection of two millions of people." "If the act is wrong," said Grenville, give it up like men." In May, 1769, the British Cabinet decided to give up all taxation in America but the duty on tea, which produced in all America less than £300 a year. The best men in the English Parliament were in favor of the repeal of this tax. The obstinacy of George III. alone prevented the repeal, and cost Great Britain the loss of her colonies. The great novelist, Samuel Johnson, agreed with King George, and said of the Americans: "They are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging," and so went and wrote his pamphlet, *Taxation no tyranny.*" Those were dark days in Boston, a hundred years ago. The English talked of arresting James Otis, Samuel Adams, and other patriots, and taking them to London to be tried for treason. The Boston massacre had taken place in March, 1770. Any man who sold teas was infamous. Five hundred and thirty-six women of Boston took a pledge of total abstinence from tea till the tax was repealed. Then came the day which we now celebrate, when the tea-chests, which the Governor would not allow to be returned, were broken open and the contents thrown into the harbor. Why do we celebrate it? It was an illegal proceeding. It was breaking the law. It was plainly a riot. It was an offense against order. Yes, but it was breaking the lower law and obedience to the higher law. No evil passion, no low motive, only a stern sense of duty actuated the patriots in that solemn hour, and so the illegal act was purified, sanctified, enabled by the high spirit in which it was performed. When, therefore, we celebrate this act, we do it as a declaration of faith in the spirit of justice, of law, of duty, as being always above the letter. But why do women celebrate it here to-day? Because "New occasions teach new duties. Because they apply the old precedents to new necessities. Because they see that as one hundred years ago what the country needed was a firm resistance to arbitrary English power, so now what the country needs as the next thing to be done is that women shall take part with men in all political duties; that her work shall be made commensurate with her powers; that the old theories of women, which made of them toys, ornaments, slaves, at one moment idols, at another shall be replaced by a serious recognition of their duty and right to become all that God meant them and made them to be. I, for one, share these opinions. From this point the speaker drifted into an argument for woman suffrage, which he continued to the close of the address.

Mr. Fred. Douglass was the next introduced. He declared himself unprepared to make an address, but appeased his hearers for their disappointment by asserting his allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage. Then there was an intermission of three-quarters of an hour for tea, which was served, with other light-refreshments, at tables at the lower end of the hall. But the appetites of the drinkers had not been well estimated, and the beverage gave out before one-half of those present could get even a sip. After the intermission a letter was read from Geo. Wm. Curtis followed by a poem by Julia Ward Howe. William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, and other speakers of lesser note subsequently made addresses, and the exercises were brought to a close. To-morrow we celebrate in exultation, in contradistinction with the event of to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOSEPH ARCH SENDING EMIGRANTS TO NEW-ZEALAND.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5:30 A. M.—Mr. Arch announces that 500 emigrants will sail for New-Zealand in a few days.

LOSS OF A MEDITERRANEAN STEAMER AND TWENTY-TWO LIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamer Beckton has been lost in the Mediterranean. Twenty-two lives were lost.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE—DISMAY OF CONSERVATIVES AT THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Bazaine intended to put himself at the head of an Alphonsist insurrection in Spain if his sentence had been commuted to banishment.

Special dispatches from Paris represent the Conservatives as dismayed at the success of the Republicans in the last elections.

SPAIN.

AMERICAN VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The *Imparcial* reproaches the Government of the United States with permitting meetings in New-Orleans for the organization of expeditions against Cuba.

MEXICO.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR OF MATAMORAS—CORTINA THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 15.—The election for Mayor of this city took place yesterday. Gens. Cortina, Flinajosa, and Trevino Canales were the candidates. Gen. Cortina received a larger vote than the other two combined. Some disturbances occurred at one or two precincts, and as the present City Government is bitterly opposed to Gen. Cortina, trouble is apprehended next Sunday, when the return judges meet to announce the successful candidate. The friends of Cortina appear to be determined to sustain their chief against any technicalities that may be raised by the city authorities in regard to the election.

EXPLOSION IN A SLEEPING CAR.

The Denver (Col.) *News* says that that city was shaken on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, by a loud report that appeared to some like a cannon, and to others the explosion of glycerine. An investigation showed that one of the Pullman sleeping cars had been almost entirely destroyed by the explosion of its water-heating apparatus. A fire had been started in the sleeper, and it was being warmed preparatory to being sent east on the regular overland train. The car, which was the Dexter, was standing just below the Union Depot, the train not having been pulled alongside the station platform. Fortunately, none of the passengers who had engaged apartments had taken their seats in the sleeper. The conductor, Mr. Flint, was in the depot, and the porter, Charley Sturges, had gone to get a cup of coffee. One end of the Dexter was blown to atoms. The windows were demolished, the looking-glasses shattered, the roof thrown up, and the car made a general wreck. It is presumed that the generation of steam in the pipes became too heavy, that the escape-valve was weakened, and the pipes burst. Some of the fragments of the car were found a couple of blocks from the depot. The Dexter cost $23,000.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The Troy *Whig* gives an account of a singular elopement by two children. It says that a few days ago two girls, about thirteen years of age, one of whom is named Farley, left Cohoes for a walk to a place a mile or two east of Cohoes. When about half way they met a boy, aged fifteen years. Miss Farley at once fell in love with him and he with her. They approached each other, and after a brief conversation she resolved to accompany him to his father's farm, in the town of Watervliet, where they would be married. The parents of the girl became alarmed at the absence of their daughter, but on Wednesday they received a letter from her, in which she said, "I will be home on Christmas Day and bring my husband with me."

THE LECTURE SEASON.

JAMES T. FIELDS ON "WRITERS OF MODERN FICTION."

Last night Mr. James T. Fields delivered one of the Mercantile Library series of lectures, at Association Hall, the subject chosen being "Modern Writers of Fiction." He first referred to Sir Walter Scott, and said that when that "immortal story-teller" hung up his shield in the temple of fiction, he might have shaken hands with Shakespeare as a younger brother, and might have introduced, on the score of consanguinity, two young lads, named William M. Thackeray and Charles Dickens. He was not as deep as Shakespeare, but he was deeper than anybody else. The majesty of his genius, the splendor of his imagination, and the purity of his intellect threw a lustre on the art of story-telling and rendered fiction a boon to the human race. No great reader ever outgrew him. In the life of every thoughtful person there were three eras—the era of admiration, the era of action, and the era of repose—and Scott was eminently fitted to every one of these. With him the season of hope and confidence was never passed; once take him to the heart, and it was impossible to have a moment's misunderstanding with him, or to tire of his delightful companionship. A world without Scott in it would, indeed, be a lean place to live in. Having remarked that some of the most delightful novels ever written were by women, the lecturer made a passing reference to Maria Edgeworth and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and proceeded to deal at some length with the works of Bulwer, whom he knew personally. The author of *Pelham* and *Paul Clifford*, he said, was certainly a brilliant writer, but the productions of a tainted intellent ought not to be recommended to the young, no matter what garniture surrounded the dishes. Through him we made the acquaintance of romantic highwaymen, unprincipled dandies, and loose characters generally. Some of his works were unexceptionable, but for others no terms of condemnation could be too strong. Bulwer, like *Polonius*, was a man of maxims; Dickens, like *Hamlet*, was a man of ideas. Bulwer framed his characters in his castle at Nebworth; Dickens walked and talked with his kind in God's open air. Dickens was a believer, Bulwer was a make-believer. In the kingdom of English fiction no recent greater name than Dickens' could be found, and he believed it would grow largely with time. There was in him that priceless excellence of brotherhood which never dies. That we ever got on at all without him was a mystery, and he could imagine what a dull existence it was before Mr. Pickwick, Dick Swiveller, Sam Weller, and Mrs. Gamp were born. The key to Dickens' imagination was found in his preface to *Oliver Twist*, which showed the principle of good surviving under the most adverse circumstances. Alluding to French novels of a pernicious tendency, Mr. Fields said that some which were too vile for home consumption found their way here. It did not take long to destroy a people that fed on immoral books. The Prussian drum-beat in the streets of Paris was a solemn voice against a national character that had been modeled on a licentious literature for a hundred years. "Let me make the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws" was a well-known saying. A popular French novelist once boasted in the presence of an American that if he got the exclusive right of novel-making for half a century he could induce the Parisians to eat human flesh, and make them look upon murder as no crime. Referring to the works of Thackeray, he said that to learn from everybody and imitate nobody was the habit of Thackeray's life. Satire was the vertebral column of all his fictions; pretension in every form was his horror; hypocrisy stood no chance in his presence. He saw the difference between goodness and "goodiness." Mr. Fields said he feared that the novels of Fenimore Cooper were not so widely known at home as they were abroad. He heard people asking about, *She Cometh up as a Flower*, *Red as a Rose is She*, but there was very little mention of the *Spy*, the *Pathfinder*, and the *Pioneer*. He liked to remember that the English language must be forgotten before the works of Cooper ceased to be read. In Europe they found a ready sale, and he himself had seen the nuns in an Armenian convent, turning the *Pilot* into their own language. Wilkie Collins, speaking of Cooper a short time ago, said that he was one of the greatest novelists that ever lived, and asked why he was being forgotten. No author touched the romance of the sea with a passion like his, and Bryant said of him, that all who wrote of the sea had been travelers in a country of which he was the great discoverer. To Washington Irving Mr. Fields referred as the author who taught this country to be impatient of mediocrity. Dickens had often quoted with delight in his (Mr. Fields') presence passages from *Bracebridge Hall*, *Tales of a Traveler*, and *The Sketch Book*. Every one who knew him loved him; an ever-sweet serenity pervaded his presence. There was that in his voice which seemed the sound of happy thoughts, and walking by his side and listening to his conversation was like listening to the waters of contentment and peace. The works of Nathaniel Hawthorne presented studies as well as interesting stories, and should not be neglected for the trivial and the superficial, for he was one of that class of writers who polished and sweetened our language, and made it better than they found it. George Eliot was supreme in her art, and held her place regally. Capt. Marryatt and G. P. R. James should not be passed over, neither should Charles Lever, of whom James Hannay said that there was not a headache in a hogshead of his champagne. Never to be unread so long as good novels lasted, was Jane Austen, who had delighted the world during the past fifty years. A young and brilliant author whose name would never be forgotten either in the annals of freedom or literature was to be deplored in the brave and gifted Theodore Winthrop. There were still those living who deserved mention; he was only speaking of those who wrote in our own tongue. It seemed to him that there never was a more auspicious time for a really great American novelist than now. The romance of history was preeminently ours. We should not despair of fiction because so many of its great masters had laid down their magic pens.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Robert H. Hall, of West Point, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Joseph H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

S. H. Kauffmann, of the Washington *Star*, is at the Everett House.

Jerome B. Parmenter, of the Troy *Press*, and Hon. W. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Rev. Telfair Hodgson, of Baltimore, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

A. Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Kennett, United States Navy, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. Frank Abbott, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and Hon. Walter Kerr, of England, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, N. Y.; Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, and Judge E. Newton, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James T. Fields, of Boston; Gen. Cooper, of Albany; Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn.; Robert H. Berdell, of Goshen, N. Y.; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler and C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSES.

A singular fact about the raid on the gambling-houses lately made by the Police is that, though it is claimed to be universal, it is not so in reality. More money is gambled in the combination game, No. 8 Barclay street, in one morning than in half the Broadway night games. Hundreds of young merchants have been ruined there, more especially as the game is reputed to be a square one, and as the bank will allow a large stake to be bet on the turn of a single card. The men who own this place are Daniel Davey, John Coulton, formerly of No. 818 Broadway, Jacob Thomas, and Capt. Geary. This faro bank has not closed, but, on the contrary, is doing a thriving business. During the last spasmodic raid made by the Police, it was not closed, and its proprietors seem to defy the Police.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SENT TO THE TIMES.

The following letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

DEAR FRIEND: We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a donation of $5 from "Sympathizer," per TIMES for Sick Children's Fund. Please accept our cordial thanks for your kind and timely remembrance of the poor children whom we are trying to help.

Yours, truly, J. MACY, Assistant Secretary.

The donations of "L. B." and "Little Allie," sent to us for the family of the man Adam Roberts, we still retain. If the donors will kindly send us their addresses we will return them the moneys.

REVIVAL OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Some of the largest cotton-shipping firms of the South are making arrangements to resume shipments of cotton to New-York for exportation, and for that purpose are negotiating with their former or other banking agents in New-York City. This branch of business has suffered almost complete prostration since the commencement of the panic.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, two youthful offenders, named William Gray and Daniel Murphy, charged with the larceny of $10 from the person of Michael Foley, were found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge.... James Boins, another youthful delinquent, charged with picking the pocket of Joseph C. Perry, of No. 48 Nassau street, of $1 on the 17th of November, was also found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge.... Edward Halloran, another boy, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. Good character having been shown, the court suspended judgment.... James Harris, who from his manner appeared to be insane, was found guilty of stabbing Officer McAuley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on the 27th November. The Recorder directed him to be remanded to the Tombs in order that the condition of his mind might be inquired into.... Dennis Leary pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Five years in State Prison.... Patrick Lee pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison.... Daniel Matzenbacker pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Christmas

should find in every household one of those cheerful servants a

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE.
Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.
No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.—*Advertisement.*

Gents' Seal Caps,
Mufflers, Gloves, and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway.

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton makes tooth drawing a pleasure with laughing gas. Our only specialty.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's, price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Buchu.—The curative properties of this shrub in cases of dropsy, gravel, kidney diseases, and obscure disorders are now well known to physicians. Dr. HELMBOLD originally popularized this medicine, and no other chemist has been able to extract its virtues with equal skill. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is still the standard and genuine Extract. Patients and Physicians prefer it. The genuine bears H. T. HELMBOLD'S signature. All apothecaries sell it.

An Old Nurse for Children—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

Holiday Goods, Graphoscopes,
Stereoscopes, Megalethoscopes, Views, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Celebrities, Lantern Slides.
"Discounts to suit the times."
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Opposite Metropolitan. No. 591 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWE'S SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Auction Sale.
Watches and Jewelry. This afternoon and evening.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Particulars in pamphlet around bottle.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—HOLLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, at St. James' Church, Harlem, Mr. WILLIAM E. CONOVER to Miss SARAH L. HOLLEY, only niece of Edgar E. Holley, all of this City.

SMYTHE—JONES.—At Grace Church, Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. John Wilkinson, WILLIAM G. SMYTHE, of New-York, to HELEN, only daughter of John N. Jones, Esq., of Madison.

DIED.

AYRES.—In Syracuse, Sunday, Dec. 14, RUSSELL W. AYRES, aged 29 years.

Funeral to be held at Waterbury, Conn., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

CONVERSE.—In Boston Highlands, Mass., on Wednesday Dec. 10, SHERMAN CONVERSE, formerly of this City, aged 83 years, 7 months, 22 days.

The remains were taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

COLBY.—Dec. 14, MARY, wife of Robert Colby, and daughter of the late William Colgate.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 22 East 23d st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock.

DAWBARN.—At Stanwich, Conn., Dec. 13, MARY E., wife of Charles Dawbarn, and daughter of Dr. Mackay.

Funeral Tuesday at 1:30. Carriages at Greenwich to meet the train leaving New-York at 10:10 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GALLAGHER.—JAMES STOKES, infant son of J. R. and Annie Gallagher, Dec. 13.

Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from Hudson av., near Kossuth st., Union Hill, N. J.

HOYT.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1873, Hon. JAMES H. HOYT, late Superintendent New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTER.—In this City, on the 11th inst., ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Dr. Abraham S. Hunter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

ISELIN.—At her residence, Bâle, Switzerland, Dec. 14, EMILY ROULET, widow of the late Isaac Iselin, formerly of this City.

LYNCH.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, JAMES LYNCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, William and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 129 East 21st st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

LOPEZ.—Lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre, Nov. 22, FLORENCE DEL LOPEZ, daughter of the late N. H. Wolfe, of this City.

LYNCH.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, Vincenzo Botta, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LYNCH, daughter of the late Col. Gray, of the Revolutionary Army, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Windham, Conn. for interment.

MULLER.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, 1873, CAROLINE S. THOMAS, beloved wife of August F. Müller, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 365 West 55th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 13, HIRAM V. MASON.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 48 West 17th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 12:30 o'clock.

MOSS.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 14, WILLIAM P. MOSS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Green Oak street, Astoria, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 o'clock.

POWERS.—Dec. 14, RANDALL J. POWERS, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Geo. W. Powers, are invited to attend his funeral from No. 8 West 50th st., Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

QUINN.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, EDWARD QUINN, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 316 West 56th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TAGGARD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 113 West 42d st., K. DESAIX TAGGARD, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—At Seymour, Conn., Dec. 12, ALMIRA CHATFIELD, wife of the late John T. Wheeler, aged 83.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW STORY

OUT TO-DAY IN THE

NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION,

THE DEAD ALIVE,

A STORY BY

WILKIE COLLINS.

This story is in Mr. Collins' best style, and is probably equal to anything he has ever written. Any person reading the first installment will see at once that this is the case. The paper is for sale by all news-dealers, and will be sent for four weeks—commencing with Mr. Collins' story—for twenty-five cents.

Address
NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION.
No. 84 Beekman st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A bitter Winter has come to the poor children of New-York. Thousands are driven out of work by the stoppage of manufactures and the business troubles. Thousands of others find their crust of bread scantier at home, and the little help given them by their poor parents, made less by sudden poverty. These little children of the poor, shivering in their rags, half-starved, and barefooted often in the Winter's snow, throng to our industrial schools and lodging-houses.

Some, before they have found out our pleasant shelters, sleep in boxes and under stairways, through the sharp Winter nights.

The Children's Aid Society wish to make this season of "Good Will" bring happiness and good cheer to the thousands of these needy children of poverty. They desire—if the benevolent furnish the means—to provide a good Christmas dinner, or pleasant festival, for the thousands of children in their schools and lodging-houses.

They wish to distribute many hundreds of pairs of shoes and articles of clothing among them. And, above all, they want to send the homeless child to a good home in the West.

Fifty dollars will provide three homeless children with a home.

One hundred dollars will furnish one hundred poor children with warm dinners for a month.

One hundred dollars will put shoes on seventy-five bare-footed children.

Who, among those whom Providence has blessed with means, will aid to give a Happy Christmas to these poor little ones?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were, during the past year, in our five lodging-houses, 11,508 different boys and girls, and 145,993 lodgings, and 172,453 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen industrial evening schools were 9,584 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed; 3,701 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 24,788. There have been 5,115 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,366 were provided with homes.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR
GOLD WATCH, BUY A
LADD PATENT STIFFENED
GOLD WATCH CASE,

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

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Among them are

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PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

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DICKENS' SELECT NOVELS.

The SELECT novels of Charles Dickens, "Carleton's New Illustrated Edition," in ten volumes, beautifully illustrated, and put up in a handsome box. Price $15, complete. *,* These ten volumes comprise the most frequently read and popular of Dickens' works; and being a miniature library in themselves to those who are looking for a welcome Christmas present, at a moderate price, nothing could be better. Only $15.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

HARLAND. * * * * * FLEMING.

The two best and most popular novels of the season are JESSAMINE, by MARION HARLAND, author of True as Steel—and A WONDERFUL WOMAN, by Mrs. FLEMING, author of Guy Earlscourt's Wife.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

"CHANT DE GUERRE"—L. M. GOTTSCHALK, (posthumous,) just published, price $1; also "Aida," by C. Wels, 75c.; "Aida" march, 30c.; Waltz, 30c.; Quadrille, 30c. And vocal selections—"Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 30c.; Lancers, 40c.; Potpourri, H. Cramer, 85c.; "Invincible" Galop, Gap. Simmons, 40c.; "Looking Forward," A. Sullivan, 50c.

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

FANNY FERN MEMORIAL.

One of the most appropriate gifts for Christmas is Mr. JAMES PARTON'S new book, "A Memorial of Fanny Fern," containing her biography and select writings, with illustrations, beautifully bound. Price $2.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

LITTLE WANDERERS.

A charming new book of Sunday Stories for Children. The best ever published. Thirty-four thousand already sold. Beautifully illustrated. $1 50.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Owing to the occupancy of the Hall for other purposes, the meeting of the committee which should be held this (Tuesday) evening, will be adjourned to SATURDAY, Dec. 27. HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

GEO. W. LYON, } Secretaries.
DOUGLASS CAMPBELL, }

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be held at Republican Hall, corner of 23d st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order, HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
DOUGLASS CAMPBELL, }

BOARD OF APPEALS NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association yesterday announced the following decisions of cases which had been heard by them during the session at the Everett House last week:

J. J. Bowen vs. Hampden Park Association.—Application for ruling and order in the matter of protest against the well-known Western mare Clementine. At a race which occurred at Springfield on the 23d of August last, an accident occurred, by which Bowen's chances of winning were very materially affected, and Bowen claimed, under the rules, that Clementine should have been distanced. The judges refused, and Bowen took an appeal. The action of the Hampden Park Association was confirmed by the Board of Appeals.

John L. Doty vs. Fleetwood Park Association.—An appeal. Case dismissed.

John S. Parkis vs. Woonsocket Agricultural Association of Rhode Island.—An important case, in which a petition was filed asking the board to set aside the action of the judges, and to compel the payment of a premium to Parkis. Decision reserved.

Benjamin Mace vs. Utica Park Association.—In this case a petition was presented by Mace for the removal of the penalty of expulsion imposed upon the roan gelding Walter. The board granted the petition.

W. H. Boyce vs. Utica Park Association.—Petition for the removal of the penalty of suspension imposed upon the gray stallion Rival. The board in their decision sustain the association and order the money on deposit to be paid to said association.

Jacob Peters, *ex parte*.—Application for reopening the case of H. S. Hitner vs. Montgomery County Agricultural Society, which was decided adversely to the petitioner in this case at the meeting in July last. The board rendered a decision reinstating Mr. Peters.

A. O. Cummings, *ex parte*.—Application for reward under Rule 15. Allowed.

P. B. McCarty, *ex parte*.—Application for a reward under Rule 15. Allowed.

Henry Hughes, *ex parte*.—Application for removal of penalty of expulsion imposed upon his b. m. Lady Hughes by the Lee Park Association. Application allowed.

J. F. Silsby, *ex parte*.—Application for relief from penalty of expulsion. Application allowed.

E. S. Stokes vs. H. N. Smith.—An appeal, &c. Mr. Whitehead, counsel, entered an appearance in this case for Mr. Stokes, and requested a continuance, which was granted.

Philip Bauman vs. Pittsburg Driving Park Association.—Application of Bauman allowed in part.

John W. Clarke vs. Pittsburg Driving Park Association, *ex parte*.—Application for an order under certain stated circumstances. Application refused.

The case of G. W. Saunders vs. Syracuse Park Association was dismissed.

The decision of the board in several cases will be reported hereafter. A number of cases were continued.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Dec. 15, R. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. J. Newland, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, situate on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of First avenue, for $9,650, the purchaser being T. Donovan. No other business was transacted, the two other legal sales announced, it was stated, having been settled, viz.: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Sixtieth street, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of two houses and lots, Nos. 160 and 162 Attorney street.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed for to-day:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 36.8 feet east of Madison avenue; lot 25.6 by 102.2.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, similar sale, Grant Nathan, Esq., Referee, a Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of a plot of ground 35.6 by 93.11, with buildings thereon, located on Eighth street, north side, 158 feet east of Broadway. Lease dated May 1, 1860; term twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent $575 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street; lot 25 by 100. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight houses and lots, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike and Division streets.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 13, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Eleventh street, north-east corner of Thirteenth avenue, one brick third-class store, two stories, 96.7 by 90.8; Geo. B. Lawter, owner.

Spring street, No. 522, rear, one brick factory, four stories, 25 by 40; J. Morrow, owner.

West Fortieth street, Nos. 527 and 529, two brick tenements, four stories, 25 by 64; Thompson & Shute, owners.

West Fortieth street, Nos. 420 and 422, two brown-stone tenements, five stories, 25 by 50; Selhard & Riehl, owners.

East Thirty-third street, south side, 70 feet west of First avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 30 by 72; D. M. Koehler, owner.

Madison street, west side, 163 feet west of Market street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 72; George Reimer, owner.

East Twenty-second street, No. 235, rear, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 25; John Risco, owner.

East Seventy-first street, No. 407, one brick store and tenement, three stories, 25 by 45; George Naubert, owner.

East Forty-seventh street, No. 227, one brick workshop, two stories, 25 by 34.6; S. Ceigler, owner.

Total estimated cost of erection of the eleven buildings enumerated, $91,800.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 10 Charlton street, unsafe acroterium, &c.; F. Blanchet, agent.

No. 110 Third avenue, unsafe chimneys; William Sanders, owner.

West side Fourth avenue, 75 feet south of Ninetieth street, unsafe front wall, &c.; M. Oudenys, owner.

No. 104 Washington street, unsafe south wall; J. H. Holdam, owner.

No. 224 Monroe street, unsafe front wall; Michael Olwell, agent.

West side Clinton street, 70 feet south of East Broadway, unsafe rear wall; Thomas Muldoon, owner.

No. 107 Washington street, unsafe front wall; Davis Ramsey, owner.

No. 748 Washington street, unsafe chimneys; Bernham Bros., agents.

No. 794 Washington street, unsafe chimneys; Bernham Bros., agents.

Nos. 216 and 218 Third avenue, unsafe front wall; Weis & Schweitzer, owners.

No. 416 West Thirteenth street, unsafe generally; Edward Prial, owner.

No. 312 West Eleventh street, unsafe chimneys; Hanford Smith, owner.

No. 135 Delancey street, unsafe chimneys; Dry-dock Savings Bank, owner.

No. 192 Division street, unsafe front wall and cornice; Wm. Mathews, owner.

No. 138 West Eleventh street, unsafe west foundation; Fenton & Pringle, owners.

No. 427 First avenue, unsafe rear wall and chimneys; S. T. Brooker, agent.

No. 14 Norfolk street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. Peter Lyon, owner.

No. 162 Mercer street, unsafe generally; C. S. Weyman, owner.

No. 204 Elm street, unsafe chimneys; Elbert Bailey, owner.

No. 152 Macdougal street, unsafe chimneys; Dr. Moore, owner.

No. 22 Spring street, unsafe chimneys; Mary Ann Mead, owner.

No. 59 Marion street, unsafe chimneys; Timothy Baldwin, owner.

No. 185 Elm street, unsafe chimneys; John A. Ely, agent.

No. 189 Elm street, unsafe chimneys; Owen Monaghan, owner.

No. 195 Elm street, unsafe chimneys; John R. Roberts, owner.

No. 199 Elm street, unsafe chimneys; Dr. Gibbes, owner.

Nos. 158 and 160 West Twenty-sixth street, unsafe chimneys and west gable; Wm. S. Moore, owner.

No. 134 East Forty-first street, unsafe east wall; Metropolitan Savings Bank, owner.

No. 208 Division street, unsafe chimneys; James C. Belknap, owner.

No. 149 Broadway, unsafe chimney breast; Isaac H. Pearson, owner.

No. 210 Division street, unsafe west pier, James C. Belknap, owner.

No. 19 Ludlow street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Pearsall, owner.

No. 14 Bayard street, unsafe chimneys and gutter; John Johnson, owner.

No. 194 Third avenue, unsafe cornice; Dunham & Son, owners.

No. 107 Leroy street, unsafe chimneys; Nathaniel Roe, agent.

No. 47 Orchard street, unsafe chimneys; A. M. Fanning, agent.

No. 33 Ludlow street, unsafe chimneys; J. A. Van Buskirk, agent.

No. 49 Orchard street, unsafe chimneys, front wall, &c.; A. M. Fanning, agent.

No. 40 Vandam street, unsafe chimneys; A. C. Totten, owner.

No. 22 Vandam street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. B. Astor, owner.

East side Clinton street, 70 feet south of East Broadway, unsafe front wall; Jacob Davidson, owner.

No. 3 Attorney street, unsafe chimneys; Francis O'Keefe, owner.

No. 338 West Twenty-fifth street, unsafe west gable; Daniel Quinn, owner.

North-west corner East Broadway and Gouverneur street, unsafe front and gable walls; John Gray, lessee.

No. 410 West Sixteenth street, unsafe chimneys; Mr. De Peyster, owner.

No. 406 West Sixteenth street, unsafe chimneys and centre pier; John D. Lewis, owner.

No. 87 Ninth avenue, unsafe chimneys; John D. Lewis, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 4-story brick tenement house and lot, East 74th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av; lot 25x102.2	$9,650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

Cherry st., w. s., 26.7 ft. w. of Pelham st., thence n. 100x s. w. 9.10x n. 89x w. 0.9x n. to Walter S. Church's land x w. 14x n. 45 to Monroe st., x w. 25.6x s. 254.6 to Cherry st. x s. 52.8, ½ part	$11,700
Front st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., 45.11x74.2	50,000
Goerck st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x100	4,000
Same property	4,000
Macdougal st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Minetta lane, 25x74.4	4,500
Orchard st., e. s., 115.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., 16.8x100	9,000
Thompson st., e. s., 97.9 ft. s. of Houston st., 24.5x93.7	2,000
3d st., n. s., 144.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.9x105.11	19,500
37th st., n. s., 277.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18.4x98.9	7,000
38th st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x90	28,000
57th st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x60.2	20,500
68th st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5, excepting strip off rear 16x5.3	13,000
2d av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 63d st., 25x105	1,800
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
56th st., n. s., 518 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x71.7	$1,300
LEASE.	
Broome st., No. 129, and Pitt st., No. 18, 8⅓ years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PRIVATE SALES OF CITY AND COUNTRY property, obtaining of money on bond and mortgage, &c., attended to by the subscribers at No. 77 Cedar st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
JAMES BLEECKER,
TOHN T. WHITE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. JOHN BERRY, No. 73 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A DESIRABLE house at Roselle, N. J.; house modern, thirteen rooms, with carriage-house, and garden; grounds ample, ten City lots, opposite the park, one block from depot, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-three minutes from New-York, five minutes from Elizabeth; either for rent or for sale. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Madison av., near Windsor Hotel; rent $4,000 per annum. A. A. B., Box No. 51 Post Office.

HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE—BARGAINS. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library Rooms, No. 583 6th av.

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ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

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DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,
No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

NEW-YORK AND DELAWARE RIVER SLATE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 123, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Capital stock, $500,000; shares $50 each. Total indebtedness of Company less than $20,000.

C. W. REMINGTON, Trustee.
UZAL CORY, Trustee.
THOS. G. STEARNS, Trustee.
R. H. STEARNS, Trustee.

R. H. STEARNS, Secretary.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 15 December, 1873, before me came R. H. Stearns, Secretary, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument.

LEONARD MINUSE,
Notary Public New-York County.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

New-York, Dec. 15, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1873.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE KANSAS Pacific Railway Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and Leavenworth Branch, are requested to send their addresses to me, giving a description of the bond or bonds held by them, and how many, so that any information issued by the Company may be duly mailed to them.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 119 Broadway, in this City, on Friday, the 26th day of December inst. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th, until the morning of the 27th inst.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.—A meeting of the holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 M., at the office of Messrs. J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine st.

S. O. WHEELER, Jr.,
JOHN DAY FERGUSON,
Trustees of the First and Second Mortgages.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1873.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 70 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED,
BY E. S. BAILEY,
NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.

Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Spoken English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have ordered that an interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ANY PERSON HAVING A THIRTY TO THIRTY-five horse-power tubular boiler for sale cheap, can find a purchaser by addressing below; must be capable of standing 150 pounds cold water pressure, and not used more than eighteen months, and very cheap.

E. ASPINALL & NEPHEW, No. 67 1st st.,
Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

AT HOWELL'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 102 West 32d st., corner 6th av.—Servants, white and colored, well recommended, and suitably selected, supplied on call; business conducted on strictly honorable principles.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., WILL BE found a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country. Also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent girl, who understands her duties in every branch; can take care of silver, china, and glass; is very neat with her work, and a first-class waitress; good recommendation. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND TO A sist in Washing.—By a young, smart girl; fully understands her business; willing and careful. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference. Address M. C., No. 730 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to assist with the washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl, or will assist with the washing, &c.; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR THE house-work of a private family, by a very neat, competent girl; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl in a small private family as chamber-maid; understands sewing and general house-work. Inquire at No. 501 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress; references. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., (French Office.)

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; seven years' reference. Apply at No. 250 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—BY A respectable Scotch girl; good City references. Call at No. 747 3d av., rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go to City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, who is a superior cook and thorough washer and ironer, for moderate wages; City or country; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women; one as first-class cook or laundress; one as good chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-recommended young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, with both City and country references, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk, butter, &c.; willing to take moderate wages, and wants a place that will be permanent. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK AND WASHING.—BY A STRONG, competent girl; good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to the country; unexceptionable references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; an intelligent and economizing servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, VERY REspectable and excellent cook; lived in the best families; country or City; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, nice side dishes; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th av., near 40th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG PROTESTant woman to do the cooking, washing, and ironing, or as chamber-maid and to do washing or the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; would assist with washing if required; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent meat and pastry cook, and desserts of all kinds; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands making all kinds of soups, and is an excellent baker; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—AS A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly or boarding-house, by a neat, sober, agreeable, middle-aged woman, with good reference; will take low wages. Send or call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; EXPERT AT ALL kinds of cooking; will do course washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, (FRENCH;) expert at her business; excellent references. Call at No. 201 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO ASSIST with washing, or as plain laundress; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 666 2d av., corner 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH FIRST-class City reference. Call at No. 304 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS, GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS, FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

FAMILIES

wishing good servants at reduced wages can be suited at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.; German, English, Scotch, Swedish, Irish, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD TAKE A situation as nursery governess, or seamstress and governess. Address for five days F., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman of education, without encumbrance; has practical knowledge, with a faculty of making home appear cheerful and happy; would take any responsible position which does not demand constant physical strength; country preferred; has not resided in the City more than three months, but can give good City reference, and one from where she has resided for twenty years, from responsible parties, easy of access by mail or telegraph. Call or address Mrs. E. Fisher, No. 227 East 35th st.

HOUSEKEEPER AND ASSISTANT MATRON.—By a respectable American Protestant, who is competent to go in hotel, institution, or boarding-house; will give first-class references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has a thorough knowledge of the same; City or country. Call at No. 319 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO is active and industrious; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; will work for moderate wages; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED French woman, who is a fair cook; can do up-stairs work; is fond of children; is entirely a good house-servant. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman to do general house-work; good cook and excellent laundress; City reference. Call at No. 432 West 31st st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman to do house-work; City or country; or as cook, washer, and ironer; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 213 East 25th st., store.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant girl not very long in the country; would go for moderate wages; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call or address M. H., No. 58 Duffield st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or to do Fine Washing.—By a very competent and highly respectable young woman; is a superior laundress, and does French fluting, box-plaiting, crimping, puffing, curtains, and all kinds of fine work; very best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; does all that any first-class laundress does; good City references. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., (French Office.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A. VANDERREID, LADY'S AND gentleman's washing. No. 121 West 25th st., front house.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress or as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Apply at No. 309 Madison st., New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her residence. Call or address S. S., No. 12 Clarkson st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS SICK NURSE; HAS had experience in Europe as well as in this country, to attend upon an invalid lady or gentleman; willing to travel; she refers to several prominent City physicians. Address T. C., No. 246 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL FIFTEEN YEARS, TO MIND children or assist with house-work; good reference. Address No. 730 2d av., third floor, between 39th and 40th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; understands bringing up a baby by the bottle; five years' City reference. Apply at No. 450 7th av., first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant, and has the best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG ENGLISH PERson as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 332 6th av., near 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of grown children and to do chamber-work or plain sewing. Call at No. 131 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly-recommended young woman, nine years in a family in this City; can cut, fit, and make dresses, and operate on different machines; is an experienced nurse for young or growing children; can dress hair neatly and wait upon a lady; City or country. Apply at No. 333 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, competent woman as family seamstress in a private family; makes all kinds of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's underclothing, shirts, embroidery, and dress-making finisher; has her own machine; will take care of grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD ASSIST IN HOUSE-keeping, or take care of an invalid lady; has a sewing-machine, and is a good operator. Call on or address Miss Johnston, No. 510 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress or chamber-maid; would make herself useful; no objection to children. Address for five days B. T., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES to find situations for two highly recommended Protestant servants; one as waitress and to assist in chamber-work; the other as laundress and to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock, by applying at Mrs. Sauders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable; good waitress and excellent chamber-maid; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private boarding-house; first-class reference. Call at No. 289 West 33d st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; GERman; speaks English; understands French; has good City reference. Call on or address F. M., No. 107 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can take care horses and cattle and poultry, drive, milk, do plain gardening, build fires, &c.; wife, all branches of house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; well recommended; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, as coachman in a private family; can produce first-class City references, and can be seen at his present employer's; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every particular; perfectly sober; twelve years' City reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1, 2, or 3, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND a situation for his coachman, a married man; four years' City reference; country preferred. Call at or address Pender, No. 122 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, as coachman and gardener; good reference. Address R. T., Box 54 Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address R. W., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business. Apply or address A. Z., care Mr. Gibson, No. 798 Broadway.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN, VALETS,
GARDENERS, FARMERS, &c.,
French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, aged thirty-six years, who can do every branch of farm-work and gardening, rear and care for cattle, horses, sheep, the cultivation of fruits, &c., &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands greenhouse plants, budding, grafting, &c.; has a knowledge of stock and farming; good references. Address A. B., Box 243 *Times* Office.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS well accustomed to wait on table, clean silver, tend door, clean furniture, carpets, and mirrors, wash windows and sidewalks, clean shoes, drive horses, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable reference as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT FRENCH waiter, who has eight years' references from one family; is fully obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SECOND NURSE TO ASSIST IN THE chamber-work; she must be a young and healthy woman, of good character, and willing to work. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 15 East 49th st.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED WHO understands double entry; state salary wanted and references. Address TREASURER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AGENTS.—ACTIVE MEN CAN MAKE MONEY WITH "Lives and Portraits of the Presidents." A beautiful book for a holiday gift. JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., No. 27 Beekman st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; MUST BRING BEST City references. Apply from 2 to 3 o'clock Tuesday at No. 100 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE IN an institution; must be experienced. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO WANTS TO LEARN to do business; must furnish with the application first-class testimonials as to character and general capacity. Address Post Office Box No. 3,039.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.
People can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

An active, business young man, (American,) desires to engage with some established Real Estate Broker as partner, or for some interest; no capital, but willing to work hard; handsome penman, well educated, and can furnish undoubted references. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN, WHO WILL BE IN CALIfornia from one to three months, will transact any legitimate business or commission; references A 1. Address PERRY, Station A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COREN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS. Also, superb **SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS.**

VELVETS.—Splendid SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands. Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

This establishment will be kept open until 9 o'clock on the evenings of Dec. 22, 23, and 24.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

TOYS	HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION	DOLLS
TOYS	THE	DOLLS
TOYS	LARGEST AND FINEST	DOLLS
TOYS	STOCK OF	DOLLS
TOYS	TOYS,	DOLLS
TOYS	DOLLS	DOLLS
TOYS	AND	DOLLS
TOYS	FANCY GOODS	DOLLS
TOYS	OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION	DOLLS
TOYS	EVER	DOLLS
TOYS	DISPLAYED	DOLLS
TOYS	IN	DOLLS
TOYS	AMERICA.	DOLLS

Open Evenings until Christmas.

TOYS	Everything desirable	DOLLS
TOYS	for	DOLLS
TOYS	HOLIDAY	DOLLS
TOYS	GIFTS	DOLLS
TOYS	CAN BE FOUND	DOLLS
TOYS	AT THE	DOLLS
TOYS	GRAND CENTRAL	DOLLS
TOYS	FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT	DOLLS
TOYS	OF	DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOYS	A CASH DISCOUNT	DOLLS
TOYS	OF	DOLLS

TEN PER CENT.

TOYS	is made on all purchases amount-	DOLLS
TOYS	ing to fifty cents and upward in the	DOLLS
TOYS	Toy and Doll Departments. The	DOLLS
TOYS	goods are marked in plain figures,	DOLLS
TOYS	and this reduction is made from the	DOLLS
TOYS	marked price.	DOLLS

To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again or for Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

TOYS	This is the largest establishment	DOLLS
TOYS	of the kind in the world. Every	DOLLS
TOYS	care has been taken in the selection	DOLLS
TOYS	of the goods in the European and	DOLLS
TOYS	American markets, and the prices	DOLLS
TOYS	are as low, and often lower, than	DOLLS
TOYS	the prices made by wholesale	DOLLS
TOYS	houses. Owing to the fact of our	DOLLS
TOYS	importing direct and in such large	DOLLS
TOYS	quantities, we are enabled to make	DOLLS
TOYS	and sustain low prices against any	DOLLS
TOYS	competition.	DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
GOLD, SILVER, RUBBER, PEARL, AND IVORY
PENCILS AND PEN-CASES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver, and Ivory-mounted
WALKING CANES,
The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden lane.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE Internal Revenue laws of the United States, I have made the following seizures, at the dates and places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 400 cigars and 2 pounds tobacco, at No. 716 5th st., April 5, 1873; cause, non-payment of special tax; 1,000 cigarettes, corner Grand st. and Bowery, April 11, 1873; cause, peddling without having paid special tax; 2,000 cigars, corner 9th st. and Avenue A, April 25, 1873; cause, non-payment of tax; 2,100 cigars, at No. 34 Sheriff st., May 20, 1873; cause, non-payment of tax; 1,000 cigars and 6,000 cigarettes, at No. 128 Clinton st., June 4, 1873; cause, non-payment of tax; 40,000 cheroots, 90,000 cigarettes, 650 pounds leaf tobacco, 300 pounds scraps, 1 cigar press, and 14 cigar molds, at No. 19 Bowery, Nov. 22, 1873; cause, the removal of cigarettes from the factory without stamps thereon; 12,000 cigars, 1 cigar press and 60 moulds, at No. 235 Bowery, Nov. 28, 1873; cause, no stamps.

Any parties claiming said goods are hereby required to appear and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice; in default thereof the same will be sold according to law.

M. FRIEDSAM, Collector.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering ELEGANT NOVELTIES in
Real Axminster,
Aubusson,
Berlin,
Smyrna, and
Paris Velours.

CARPETS

In one piece, at $1 and $1 25 each and upward.

Moquettes,
Royal Wiltons,
English Velvets,
Tapestry Brussels,
and the most splendid
Persian Rugs
that have ever been imported,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS
SANTA CLAUS
Will Hold His Levee,
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING.
DONE AT HEAD-QUARTERS,
PRO SANTA CLAUS. }
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

OPENING FASHIONS.

At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade, LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of them now ready. Cloth models with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting; fit warranted. Open until 9 P. M.

COAL AND WOOD.

HICKORY WOOD
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
C. W. ALCOTT & CO.,
Corner Avenue B and 18th st.,

Have on hand a large and selected stock of HICKORY WOOD for open grate fires, which we saw and deliver agreeable to order. Also, Virginia Pine and Oak for kindling. Call on or address by mail, stating quantity, sawed only, or sawed and split.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wed'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Atlas, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Marathon, Sat'dy, Jan. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. E. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA........Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA........Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA........Saturday, Jan. 10

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMSON........Saturday, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG........Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Castalia........Wed., Dec. 17 | California........Sat., Dec. 27
Anglia........Sat., Dec. 20 | Italia........Wed., Dec. 31
Trinacria........Wed., Dec. 24 | Ethiopia........Sat., Jan. 3

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DAURE........Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE........LEMARIE........Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday, Jan. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MACON........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........Jan. 7,
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Jan. 14,
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........Jan. 21,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL........Dec. 19.
CORINTH........Jan. 9.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS........Dec. 26.
ETNA........Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, Capt. C. P. SEABURY; J. W. Hawxhurst, Chief Engineer; Geo. Rack, Purser; Dr. Beach, Surgeon; for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on Tuesday, 16th of December. For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—MONDAY, Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR HAVANA,
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct)........Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Dec. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES
TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISTMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 18.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:28 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 3:55 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, oldest and best established. Up-town College No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling. Twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and ——— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Gano, John K. Waring and Mary, his wife, (her first name unknown;) the people of the State of New-York and Sarah M. Smith; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 4, 1873.

RICH'D H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n18-1awGwTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD H. BOWNE, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and ——— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano, and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Gano, John K. Waring and Mary, his wife (her first name unknown; The People of the State of New-York; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 13, 1873.

GEORGE W. ZENER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

n18-1awGwTu

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BERTHA HELMERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK S. HELMERS, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873.

HENRY STANTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 4 Warren street, New-York.

n25-1aw6wTu*

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF HORSES.

Notice is hereby given that TWENTY CONDEMNED HORSES will be sold by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,

Has to offer for a party desirous of giving up their rooms one fine suite suitable for a large family, or can divide and offer two smaller ones, with private tables. The rooms will be vacated to suit parties taking them.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILIES AND SELECT boarding-houses obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., between 34th and 35th sts. Every house personally inspected; register established eight years.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, in house No. 34 East 10th st. Apply on premises, or to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table, or board; also, front sunny hall room, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 104, EAST.—ENTIRE second floor to let, with board; also single rooms; family small; table excellent. References exchanged.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,

Has a second-story large front room, with hall room, and large middle dressing-room connecting, to offer, with board, for the Winter.

NO. 27 WEST 32D ST.

Second-story rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, ample closet room, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Suite of rooms, with or without private table; also, fourth floor front room and bedroom; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

between Madison and 5th avs.: private hotel. Good accommodations at moderate price; table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families desiring home.

NO. 227 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET IN A PRIVATE family, two or three splendid rooms: gentleman and wife preferred; table first class; no other boarders.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of four rooms to let, with or without board; also hall rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST ST.

Second floor front room, hall room, and back parlor to let, with board.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND DEsirable room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Two handsomely-furnished rooms, front, to let, with board to gentlemen or families, also one single room.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, SUNNY ROOM, closet and bath-room adjoining; breakfast if desired. No. 38 East 20th st.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET ON second and third floors with first-class board to gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 18 East 32d st.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen only; terms reasonable.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen or a party for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

EAST 12TH ST., NO. 224.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.

n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

n25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.

LEWIS H. TYLER,
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.

je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
EZRA S. BUCKBEE, } Executors.

d161aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES A. DEAN,
WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.

je17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.

C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.

PETER NAYLOR, Jr.,
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.

jy1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-1aw6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

n4-1aw6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over promptly at 11.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the new play LED ASTRAY, Written and arranged expressly for this theatre by Dion Boucicault.

THE THEATRE crowded to the doors every night.

Seats may now be secured TWO WEEKS in advance.

A decided and electric success.—"*Play-goer*," *in the Herald*.

The French most entertaining, and will, doubtless, prove the most popular comedy presented to us since Mr. Robertson ceased writing.—*Evening Post.*

Of all the plays produced in New-York for years not one equals in interest and morality that upon the boards of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—*Evening Mail.*

Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained.—*The World.*

An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful.—*The Times.*

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Quigley.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, Prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock. MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON will sing on WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 24 and 26, while THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, will be devoted to the final representations of the brilliant success of the season, Verdi's grand masterwork, AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers desirous of retaining boxes for the above will please leave directions at the Academy.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW!
American Institute Building, 3d av. and 63d st.

NEW The present week will witness FEATURES innumerable new and interesting features in every department of the great Museum, Menagerie, and Circus. Brilliant Equestrians—male and female—daring Trapezists, and 200 general performers, in the great Double Circus, daily, at 2 and 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, Grand Military Spectacle and thrilling Equestrian Battle Scene, introducing hundreds of men and horses. Admission, 50 cts.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT DELINEATOR OF SPECIALTIES,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
And every evening this week and on
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER! ! !

This gentleman is properly esteemed by the Press and public as the BEST IMPERSONATOR OF AMERICAN CHARACTER KNOWN ON THE STAGE.

He will be sustained in his vivid portraiture of SOUTH-WESTERN CHARACTER BY THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

The drama will be presented with new and beautiful scenery, by Mr. THOMAS A. GLESSING and assistants.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

No. 24 Clinton place, will give their second annual GRAND BALL, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

Tickets admitting one, price $5. To be had of the managers, or at the following convenient places:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAS. M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. P. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOSEPH WOOSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN ANKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Board of Directors:

$500,000 International Railroad Company, 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

$500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

A statement of the present condition and future prospects of the Company can be obtained at their office, No. 52 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.,

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Jr., President.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
Corner Greene and Houston sts.,
New-York City, Dec. 15, 1873.

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War, the undersigned will sell at this office on JAN. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, 17,472 pounds of TOBACCO.

The tobacco can be seen upon application to this office.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, AT 10 A. M., LARGE sale of billiard-room and Restaurant stock and fixtures, Atlantic av., corner Clinton st., Brooklyn; three Kavanagh & Decker billiard tables, pool table, Mathews' soda fountain, counters, show cases, large mirrors, plated-ware, china, glass, ales, wines, whisky, &c., tables, ranges, heaters, bakery, fixtures, black mare, business wagon, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 100 barrels Currants, 1,000 kegs Almeria Grapes, ex Alaska, 3,000 boxes Valencia Raisins, slightly stained. At 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Anglia, and can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River. Also, Valencia Oranges and Almeria Grapes and Lisbon Purple Grapes.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern:

Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and

Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
New-York, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING REQUIRED by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 31, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States at this station, during the five months commencing Feb. 1, 1874. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. For further information apply to

CHARLES HUMPHREYS,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Assistant Commissary Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE-ENGINES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of Dec. 18, 1873, for building four self-acting chemical fire-engines.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. REEVE.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of his most popular novel, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Produced under the immediate direction of the author. OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF Mr. WYBERT REEVE, Mr. WYBERT REEVE, The famous English comedian, In his masterly and unrivaled impersonation of COUNT FOSCO, As played by him upward of 500 times. The piece presented with NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS. CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST.

N. B.—The principal situations in the drama are not to be found in the novel, having been invented by Mr. Wilkie Collins expressly for the purpose of increasing the effect of his work on the stage.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Count Fosco........Mr. WYBERT REEVE
Sir Percival Glyde........Mr. C. J. FYFFE
Walter Hartright........Mr. F. G. MAEDER
Prof. Pesca........Mr. MARTIN GOLDEN
Anne Catherick / Laura Fairlie } ....Miss HELEN TRACY
Marian Halcombe........Miss IDA VERNON
Mrs. Catherick........Miss PRESTON
Mme. Fosco........Miss BELLA GOLDEN
The Matron........Mrs. SIDNEY WILKINS

THE PROLOGUE:
Burial-ground and Church of Old Welmingham.
THE DRAMA:
ACT I.—Date, JUNE 30, 1862.
LIMMERIDGE PARK, Cumberland. The Swiss Chalet.
ACT II.—Date, Aug. 31, 1862.
BLACKWATER PARK, Hampshire. THE VERANDAH.
ACT III.—Date, September, 1862.
Scene 1.—SMOKING-ROOM. Scene 2.—Lunatic Asylum.
ACT IV.—Date, Sept. 26, 1862.
Scene 1.—VILLAGE INN. Scene 2.—FOSCO'S HOME.
THE DEATH OF FOSCO.

Commence at 8. Carriages at 11.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
14th st., near 6th av.

Mr. Charles FECHTER, who appears EVERY NIGHT and on SATURDAY MATINEE as CLAUDE MELNOTTE in the LADY OF LYONS.

This play must be shortly withdrawn to make room for ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES now IN PREPARATION, the first of which will be A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA of EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST, with Mr. Fechter in a SPECIAL CHARACTERIZATION ENTIRELY HIS OWN.

Prices—Orchestra Sofas and Stalls, $1 50; Balcony Fauteuil, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; Second Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $12 and $15.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. G. RIGGS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MR. T. G. RIGGS AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.

EVENING AT 8. The versatile comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, in Poole's new sensation, entitled THE IRISH DETECTIVE, supported by Wood's MUSEUM COMPANY.

AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming artiste, Miss MINNIE FOSTER, in her great sensation drama of the MAD CAP, MAD CAP, cast to the strength of the company.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, AT 8 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 19, AT 8 P. M.
MATINEE, DEC. 20, AT 1:30 P. M.

Tickets at the Hall, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Children under nine years half price.

LECTURE

On "IRELAND AND THE IRISH," by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

Admission Tickets, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture at 8 P. M.

Tickets for sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Welsh's, No. 231 8th av.

"GALAXY" MATINEE TO-DAY,
2 O'CLOCK.
MR. CHARLES WHITNEY.
Oratorical and Shakespearean Impersonations.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st. Course-ticket holders admitted free.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
Music by EBEN'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND of SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

THE MODEL WIFE,
By Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
The Orator, of Philadelphia, late of Brooklyn.
ASSOCIATION HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had of W. A. Pond & Co., Sheldon & Co., Randolph & Co., and under the hall.

THE NEW-YORK WOMAN SUFFRAGE Society will celebrate the centennial of "The Boston Tea Party" at Union League Theatre, Madison av. and 26th st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. SUSAN B. ANTHONY and others will speak. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

At 27 Union Square,
HAINES BROS.

Will offer their Fine Assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.

Every Piano-forte GUARANTEED.

A few Pianos, which have been used a little, very low for Cash.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price*. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE ROSEwood overstrung (Goldsmith) piano-forte; immense sacrifice; also piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore carried on under the firm name of PUTZEL & BERNHEIMER, at No. 84½ Pine st., is dissolved.

The business will be carried on by the undersigned at the same place, and he is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

All claims and demands against said firm will be paid on demand by the undersigned.

LEOPOLD BERNHEIMER.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of PUTZEL & BERNHEIMER, No. 84½ Pine st., is this day dissolved.

I therefore beg to inform the public that I am not responsible for any transactions made from this date under the name of above firm.

M. PUTZEL.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1873.

No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. BIRNEY FELLOWES.

Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to enter into engagements with owners of steam-ships for the transportation of freight from Portland to St. John and Halifax; also from Portland or Boston to Liverpool and Glasgow. The Grand Trunk Company will agree to furnish cargo for two large steamers a week, either at Portland or Boston, upon through bills of lading from all places in Canada and the Western States for Liverpool or Glasgow, upon divisions of the through rates to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. PANTOMIME.

SPECIE PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

** Begins, evening at 8, and Saturday matinees at 1:30.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DELIGHTED PEOPLE PRESENT DURING THE THREE WEEKS LAST PAST!!!

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

Mr. G. L. FOX'S BEST GRAND SPECTACULAR COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME! Illustrating the adventures in foreign parts of the merry hero, HUMPTY DUMPTY, and his hapless *compagnon du voyage*, OLD ONE-TWO. THE GREATEST OF ALL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW SCENERY!
NEW COSTUMES!
NEW TRICKS!
NEW BALLETS!
EVERY FEATURE FRESH, NEW, AND BRIGHT
RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
Herr LIND!
and an auxiliary force of over 300.

Prince Docillian........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One-Two, Buckle-My-Shoe........Mr. C. K. FOX

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

It is respectfully announced that previous to the production of Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, A CONSTANT VARIETY will be effected by a CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EACH EVENING. TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16, 1873, will be presented Robertson's military comedy, OURS!

HUGH CHALCOTE, his original character........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, EDWARD ARNOT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, J. PECK, J. JOSEPHS, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss BURROUGHS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Foote's famous comedy of THE LIAR! with the farce of ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. THURSDAY EVENING, HOME! FRIDAY, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, Will be produced Mr. Dion Boucicault's new comedy, written for this theatre, entitled A MAN OF HONOR, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND ACCESSORIES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Next to Broadway, in West 28th st. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30 o'clock. The box-office of this Theatre is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
Given last Monday with emphatic success.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 17, MR. DALY begs to announce, will be performed the first of the series of NEW DRAMAS with which he intends to mark the season at his new theatre. It is an entirely new and striking adaptation of a new and weird drama by ADOLPH BELOT, which is the REIGNING PARISIAN sensation, under the title of

PARRICIDE.

M. Bélot is known in America by his famous novel, "Article 47," on which Mr. DALY founded his popular drama of that name. The present play, in the course of its seven tableaux, possesses an intense interest, not only from its extreme novelty of plot and subject, but its vivid force of character-painting and PROFOUND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

Box-sheet now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI—SAMSON

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF Signor TOMASO SALVINI, the greatest living tragedian. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, by request, for the last time, SAMSON, the success of the season. SAMSON SALVINI in his most powerful rôle, SAMSON. THE GRANDEST DRAMATIC EFFORT OF THE CENTURY.

FRIDAY, LAST AND FAREWELL NIGHT, BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PIAMONTI. Only performance of Giacommetti's historical drama, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. SALVINI in his great rôle........ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX. PIAMONTI........as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. SATURDAY AT 2, FAREWELL MATINEE. OTHELLO. OTHELLO. OTHELLO.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $1 extra; Private Boxes, four seats, $10; Family Circle, 50c. For sale at Academy, at 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock. Popular prices.

Last week of The Distinguished American actor, EDWIN ADAMS, in

DEAD HEART. FIVE NIGHTS. TWO MATINEES. | FRIDAY, Dec. 19, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT. DOUBLE BILL.

Sir Richard Harleigh in Dreams of Delusion, and Rover, in Wild Oats.

In preparation, Chas. Dickens' Christmas story of GABRIEL GRUB; Or, the Goblin that Stole the Sexton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

THE VOKES, in their brilliant new fairy spectacle, the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD; BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. SPLENDID COSTUMES. UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS. GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES. Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI. THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS. CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUX. GLOWING TRANSFORMATION SCENE. SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, A STORY OF THE HEART, By Bronson Howard, Esq., entitled LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22.
RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL,
SEMI-CENTENNIAL,
MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY DEC. 18.

AN ELEGANT GIFT-BOOK.
The Little People of God, and What the Poets Have Said of Them.
With an Original Poem
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Written expressly for this volume.

A choice collection of Poems about Children for the lovers of Children. Edited by Mrs. Geo. L. Austin. One volume, small quarto, elegantly and profusely illustrated by Fredericks, Bush, Merrill, and Miss Curtis. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, $1 50.

"The introductory poem by John Greenleaf Whittier is a consecration in itself. The book is compiled with exquisite taste, and is prepared in the most perfect manner, as regards its mechanical execution."—*New-York Tribune.*

"A choice collection."—W. C. Bryant.

UNDER THE EVERGREENS;
Or,
A Night With St. Nicholas.

A Christmas story; novel in construction; graphic in characterization, and unconventional in style. One volume. Illustrated. Cloth, small quarto, $1 50.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by

SHEPARD & GILL,
Publishers, Boston.

OLIVE-WOOD PRESENTS FROM THE HOLY LAND.

The undersigned has just received from JERUSALEM via Beyrout another invoice of Fancy Goods, made in that city, of the various woods of the country, especially the olive.

The assortment is even more varied and rich than that of last year, and comprises articles both useful and ornamental, such as Book-slides and Rests, Beads, Candlesticks, Writing Cases, Books of Pressed Flowers gathered from localities belonging to sacred story, and of exquisite beauty; Crosses, Bibles, and Prayer Books, with olive-wood covers; Boxes, Paper-weights, Writing Cases, Ink Stands, Glove Boxes, Paper Cutters, &c.

They are marked with the word JERUSALEM in Hebrew characters, and their authenticity is properly certified by the Consul's certificate.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
Bookseller and Stationer,
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MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A special meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New-York, will be held at the Law School, No. 8 Great Jones st., on MONDAY, the 22d of December inst., at 2 o'clock.

Dated Dec. 15, 1873. By order,
WILLIAM BETTS, Clerk.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of the club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms in the Cooper Building. Mr. Edward Powers, of Chicago, Ill., will read a paper on "The Artificial Production of Rain," and Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., will read a paper on "Dwarf Pear Culture." Other interesting matters will be discussed. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Chapel, as above, for the election of a board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting. (Signed,)

A. S. HATCH, President.
WM. PHELPS, Treasurer.

1873

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POLICY GAMBLING.

SEIZURE OF THE CENTRAL LOTTERY BUREAU, NO. 272 BOWERY—THE LEADER HELD FOR TRIAL BY JUSTICE BIXBY—SCENE AT THE TOMBS.

The first decisive attack on the policy business in the City was made by the Police yesterday. The raid was made by order of Superintendent Matsell, who some days ago instructed the various Captains of Police to take the necessary steps to suppress policy gambling. To fully understand the importance of yesterday's raid it is necessary to allude to a change in the proprietorship of the policy business, which came into effect about a month ago. Up to that time the Simmons Brothers, controlled the entire business, having their offices at No. 272 Bowery, where the drawings were made, and the money received from the various policy shops in the City. The Kentucky Lottery grant had at that time nearly expired, and while the Simmons were engaged attending to the case of their brother John, now confined in the Tombs for stabbing Duryea, James Smith took advantage of their supineness, and got a bill for extending the grant for fifteen years through the Kentucky Legislature at Covington. Armed with this bill he came here, and the business was sold to him and Joseph G. Burr. The terms of agreement were that Smith and the Simmons were each to receive forty per cent. of the business profits, Burr receiving twenty per cent. for managing the business. Smith was formerly connected with Wm. C. France, now in Philadelphia. Their business connection, however, ceased on France accusing Smith of swindling him out of $15,000. Burr is an old policy man, and was formerly in business with "Hon." John Morrissey, the leader of the Democracy. Shortly after these men assumed control it became apparent to the backers of small policy shops that false lottery numbers were being issued at the central office, No. 272 Bowery, and in some instances the plundered parties made personal application to Burr at his country seat at Kensico, Westchester County, for restitution. All doubts on the matter were set at rest two weeks ago, when what is known as "a pigeon gig" was made public to a few men in advance, so as to beat "outside" offices. The numbers so given were 11—14—27. But the outsiders discovered the swindle, and the affair becoming a matter of diamond cut diamond, at the last moment the numbers so given were changed to 11—14—37, which were sent out to the various offices as having been fairly drawn. From these plain facts it will be seen that the Central Lottery Bureau at No. 272 Bowery was nothing more than the swindling head-quarters of the policy swindle; and, after many years of uninterrupted prosperity, this place was yesterday completely broken up. Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who for some days previous had been collecting evidence, yesterday morning procured a warrant from Justice Bixby. He selected the time when the writers of the various sub-offices in the City came to hand in their returns, and at 12:45 o'clock, with Detectives Keenan, Brennan and Tully, and thirty officers, made a descent on the place. The central office is on the second floor of No. 272 Bowery, over Lissner's dry-goods store, and is, or was, luxuriously furnished. A large number of clerks were constantly employed there copying policy slips and adjusting rates for the small offices. The fittings of the place were of solid black walnut, and conspicuous among the furniture were two large safes, in which the money received by Joslyn, the Cashier, was deposited until divided between Burr, the Simmons, and Smith. Capt. Clinchy and his men entered the room without any difficulty, and arrested all the persons present. Unhappily Smith was not in, but Burr was seated at his desk in the private office, and seemed to be wholly surprised at the raid.

The names of the prisoners arrested were as follows: Joseph G. Burr, lottery dealer, No. 272 Bowery; Standish M. Joslyn, book-keeper, No. 279 Hudson street; William Murray, No. 333 West Thirteenth street; James Callahan, No. 23 Pell street; Augustus Sholer, No. 239 South Fifth avenue; Patrick McCormack, No. 182 Elizabeth street; Robert Evans, No. 39 Clinton street; John Jones, No. 52 Sullivan street; John McDermott, No. 246 Mott street; James Murphy, No. 364 Tenth avenue; Jacob Nathan, No. 500 West Forty-sixth street; Charles Detlep, No. 167 East Houston street; Augustus St. Clair, No. 371 West Fiftieth street; Charles H. Jarvis, No. 43 Mangin street; Wm. Myers, No. 3 Cannon street; Laurence Pike, No. 365 West Thirty-fifth street; Frederick Williams, No. 396 Tenth avenue; George Dorick, No. 17 Christopher street; William Marshon, No. 103 West Broadway; Edward Fisher, No. 608 East Eleventh street; Abraham Meyers, No. 61 East Broadway; Albert J. Allen, No. 400 West Forty-third street; Daniel Bergen, No. 461 West Thirty-second street; John Dowling, No. 81 Water street; Wm. Fash, No. 329 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street; Martin Raymond, No. 492 Ninth avenue; Wm. Messere, No. 5 Avenue B; Edward Lomin, No. 209 West Thirteenth street; William Kallman, No. 87 Hester street; John Bergen, No. 461 West Thirty-second street; Charles Jacobs, No. 103 Attorney street; Abraham Marsh, Jersey City; William Edwards, No. 333 West Thirteenth street, and William Merritt, No. 183 East Seventy-ninth street. The prisoners, who are all policy writers and backers, were brought before Judge Bixby, at the Tombs. The court-room was completely filled with men interested in the policy business, among whom were Chester Simmons and Jacob Shipsey. Smith, who escaped arrest, was also in the vicinity. Burr, who exhibited the bravado to be expected from such a man, assumed the entire responsibility of the lottery, said he was the owner, and told Capt. Clinchy that he alone was responsible for the concern.

Martin Rooney, of No. 492 Ninth avenue, a clerk at No. 272 Bowery, was examined and testified to writing out slips there. Burr was the principal man to whom the money was paid, and who in turn paid the middlemen the amount made by players at the various offices.

Martin Reiber, a boy residing at No. 371 West Fiftieth street, testified that he carried the "slip-book" from the sub-offices to No. 272 Bowery. Burr was the responsible man who received and paid out money.

Standish M. Joslyn, of No. 279 Hudson street, book-keeper and cashier at No. 279 Bowery, testified that Burr was the principal man who represented the lottery and who paid the hits made by players.

Judge Bixby then held Burr for trial in default of $3,000 bail. Shipsey, the policy-broker of Bowery and Canal street, at once stepped forward and became his bondsman, justifying as owner of the brown-stone house No. 64 Lexington avenue. The remaining prisoners were discharged.

The papers, books, and all the office fixtures at No. 272 Bowery were taken to the Fourteenth Precinct by Capt. Clinchy. They will be handed over to the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Association for the Extension and Protection of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was held last night, in the chapel of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, James Anderson, M. D., President of the association, in the chair. It is the intention of the association to make their meetings the occasion of a reunion of the pastors, officers, and congregations of the different churches, for the purpose of exchanging views and sympathies, and promoting a hearty *esprit de corps* among the members of the denomination. Among those present last night were several pastors from Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and a large number of the clergymen of the Reformed Dutch Church in this City. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hutton, the Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, which reported that they had determined to provide the Hollanders in this City with a place of worship, and in furtherance of that idea had examined the building and leased ground in Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, which they had offered conditionally to the Holland Church. The Holland Church accepted, with thanks, the offer of the association, on condition that after a year or two if it became evident that the locality was unsuited for the objects of religious propagation, the church be allowed to sell the property and exclusively appropriate to itself the proceeds, or that the association build a suitable house of worship for the congregation. The second condition provided that the proceeds of Rev. Cohen Stuart's lecture be appropriated to repairing the basement of the meeting-house, and preparing it for the occupation of a sexton. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means suggested that so much as may be necessary of the first contributions to the association be devoted to the purpose of making Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, the first benefactor, in recognition of his long and faithful services in the cause of church extension. The report was adopted. The regular business of the association having terminated, the meeting assumed its social aspect. Entertaining addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Mandeville, Rogers, and Chambers, several hymns were sung, and the views of different members on church matters were freely interchanged.

THE BROOKLYN ONE HUNDRED.

The Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred met last evening in the Academy of Music, Mr. Wm. Coit in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the amendments to the charter which the committee propose to urge the passage of by the next Legislature, were taken up for discussion. The first section, which has reference to the appointment of a head for the Police Department, provoked a debate which lasted the entire session. All sorts of propositions were made. Some of the members were in favor of appointing the Commissioner for life, or during good behavior, at a salary of $6,500. Others were for appointing him for one year, and others again for two and three years at a salary ranging from $6,000 to $10,000 a year. Quite a number were opposed to having the department controlled by one man. The section was finally passed in the following manner, after which the meeting adjourned:

Within thirty days after the passage of this act the Mayor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen shall appoint, a proper person to fill such office. He shall hold office until his successor shall have qualified. In the month of January, 1876, and every two years thereafter, the Mayor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Alderman shall appoint, a proper person to fill such office. He shall receive an annual salary of $7,500. The section also authorizes the transfer to such "proper person" of all the powers conferred on the present President and Commissioners of the Department of Police and Excise on the day on which he shall qualify.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT OF A DETROIT DETECTIVE—A REQUISITION OF GOV. DIX NOT HONORED.

A TIMES reporter yesterday evening called on Detective John B. Stedler, of Detroit, Mich., now stopping in this City, to obtain some particulars regarding the arrest of Jacob Lawrence, a noted speculator, at the Hoffman House, on the evening of the 7th inst. Detective Stedler made the following statement:

"My name is John B. Stedler. I have been a detective officer of the City of Detroit, Mich., for the past twenty-three years. Among other cases in which I have had to ask the co-operation of the detective force of your City, is the present one. Such assistance has always been cheerfully given me by Detectives Sampson and Farley. Police Justice David E. Harbaugh, of Detroit, issued a warrant for the arrest of John M. Whitney and Jacob Lawrence for defrauding Eben B. Ward of $265,000. Hon. E. B. Ward is the richest man in Michigan, and these fellows, by means of false representations, induced him to purchase stock in a mine in Utah, which they had previously salted, and which was absolutely worthless. When the warrant was placed in my hands I learned that Whitney was in Salt Lake City, and that Lawrence had gone to New-York. I communicated with Sampson and Farley, and after obtaining an extradition warrant from the Governor of Michigan, went to Albany and Gov. Dix issued another warrant, which, according to his custom, he sent to the Sheriff's office. In the meantime, through Messrs. Sampson and Farley, I had traced Lawrence to the Hoffman House. Immediately upon arriving here I called at the Sheriff's office and saw Mr. Judson Jarvis, whom I understood had charge of such matters. I presumed that he would give me the warrant from Gov. Dix, and was very much surprised when he told me that all such warrants were served from his office. He then said, "How much reward is there in this case?" I told him there was none, and he then asked me, "How much money is there in it?" I answered that I did not know of any. He then said, "Where is your man?" I said I could ascertain where the man was, and Jarvis promised to meet Detective Sampson and myself at the Sub-Treasury at 1 o'clock. I waited until 3:30 o'clock, but he did not come. I then went to the Sheriff's office, and Jarvis came there at 5:30 o'clock, and introduced me to a Deputy Sheriff named Page, whom he said would make the arrest. Myself and Page went to the Hoffman House, and arrested Lawrence. I then said to Page: "Now, Mr. Page, I suppose that you know your duty is to surrender this man to me." I thought, naturally, that when the Governor of one State had signed an extradition warrant, issued by the Governor of another State, the requisition called for the instant return of the prisoner to the offended State, as soon as possible after the arrest was made. Page, however, said: "Mr. Stedler, I am only a subordinate, and will have to see Mr. Jarvis regarding the matter." We then took the prisoner to Jarvis' residence, but did not see Jarvis until 8:30 o'clock. He then came in, and Page introduced him to Lawrence. They had a private conversation together, at the conclusion of which Jarvis came to me and said, "Detective Stedler, I have come to the conclusion not to allow this man to be taken away from here. He must have a fair show—opportunity to defend himself." I was completely taken aback, but recovered myself enough to say, "Well, in that case there is no use of my staying here." He said: "There is really no use in your doing so. I am going to keep this man here." And he did. Now, let me tell you the result. Lawyers were procured for Lawrence, and he is kept here on a writ, he paying the Sheriff's office $50 a day for the services of two Deputy Sheriffs to attend him in the hotel. And so justice is defeated. Lawrence is a well-known speculator, and has been repeatedly in trouble in different cities, notably in reference to contracts, by which he cheated the United States Government. This is about all I have to tell you. If any new developments arise I will let you know. I only desire that the true facts in the case be known and the responsibility placed where it properly belongs.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mr. Vance, in the absence of the Mayor, presiding.

On motion of Supervisor Reilly, the Mayor's nominations of Henry H. Porter, Edward Berrian, and Wm. Dodge, as Commissioners of the Third District Court-house, were confirmed.

A communication was received from the National Rifle Association requesting an appropriation of $5,000. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Supervisor Morris moved that all work performed, or supplies furnished for the County, in excess of $100 shall be given by contract to the lowest bidder, and that the Committees of the Board be prohibited from ordering any work or supplies without the consent of the Board. The motion was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Armories in favor of transferring the Ninety-sixth Regiment to the Centre Market Armory was recommitted.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas presented a report recommending that the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register be compelled to pay for the gas supplied to their departments. The report stated that the departments named yielded a large revenue to the incumbents in fees, and that they should pay for the light they use after the 1st of January, 1874. The report was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the application of the Seventh Regiment for a site for an armory made report requesting the board to recommend the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to set apart the block on Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, for the purpose.

Supervisor Hackett said the property in question was owned by the City, but he thought it should not be disposed of in the way proposed. It could be used, he thought, to better advantage by being sold and applying the money paid for it to the reduction of the City debt. He had great respect for the Seventh Regiment, but in view of the present heavy taxes on the City and its debt, he could not approve of such a resolution.

Supervisor McCafferty also opposed the report. He said there were hospitals and other institutions located near the site recommended by the report, and their inmates would be disturbed and annoyed if it was used as an armory. The report was then laid over.

A bill of $200, of Dr. R. L. Parsons, for two days' attendance in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as a professional expert on the mental condition of Frank Walworth, Mr. Charles O'Conor's non-parricide, was approved.

The following bills for advertising were approved: New-York *Sun*, $1,812 40; *Daily News*, $1,315 18; *World*, $897 50; *New-Yorker Democrat*, $740 20.

The board then transacted some routine business and adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK LYCEUM.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PROF. AGASSIZ—ADDRESS BY PROF. NEWBURY.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the New-York Lyceum was held last night at No. 64 Madison avenue, Prof. Newbury presiding. After the transaction of the ordinary business, such as the presentation and exhibition of geological and other specimens and explanations and remarks thereon, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draw up a set of suitable resolutions in regard to the lamented death of Prof. Agassiz, late a member of the Lyceum. Prof. Meyer then read a letter he had received a short while since from the deceased, which was listened to with great respect. The President next said that he thought that the present would be a fitting time for him to make a few remarks in regard to the death of their late brother, Prof. Agassiz. He stated that during his own intercourse with him, which was quite intimate since 1851, he had felt that same peculiar magnetism which has made itself felt with every student with whom he came in contact. After passing some eulogistic remarks upon the personal character of Prof. Agassiz, the speaker next sketched the life of the deceased, and the benefits he had conferred upon the scientific world by the result of his labors and researches, as also the good to result to the present and future generations by the establishment of the scientific schools at Cambridge, for which so much had been done by Prof. Agassiz. In referring to many of the theories advanced by the Professor, the speaker, although combating them and tending to show that they had been founded upon fallacies, yet admitted that science was greatly indebted to him, and claimed that the honor and respect now paid to scientific men in America was to be ascribed to Agassiz. He then spoke in glowing terms of the expedition from which the deceased had lately returned, and the splendid results attained thereby, and concluded by saying that at the present time science in America is far in advance of what it would have been had Agassiz never come to our shore.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Two burglars, giving the names of Frederick Scott, of No. 332 East Thirty-second street, and John Hennessey, of No. 428 East Fifty-eighth street, were discovered by Officer Long at an early hour yesterday morning in the act of breaking into the liquor store of Patrick Carroll, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Both were taken into custody and arraigned before Justice Wandell, who remanded them to enable the officers to inquire into their antecedents. A jimmy was found in the possession of the accused.... On Thursday night last Michael Dalton returned to his apartments at No. 862 Second avenue, and attempted to murder his wife Mary. After chasing the poor woman through the halls, he caught her and terribly beat her, breaking her left leg in two places. The brute then said he would return in the morning and break the other. Dr. Leavitt reported the case to the Police, and Officer Tooker yesterday arrested Dalton. When arraigned before Judge Wandell he said that his wife's injuries were the result of an "accident." He was committed. Detective Grimes gives a revolting description of the squalor and destitution of the family. They have neither clothing, fuel, nor food, and but little furniture.... Bridget A. Murphy, of No. 512 West Forty-third street, caused the arrest of her husband, James P. Murphy, a detective of the Twentieth Precinct, on a charge of abandonment. The examination was adjourned.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Never before, perhaps, have the firm of Lord & Taylor been able to display so tempting an array at such reasonable prices for their Christmas patrons as now. The late financial crisis enabled them to buy large parcels of an infinite variety of goods, which they sell at such a reduction that the prices at which they offer them to the public compel purchases. In addition to their regular lines of staple goods, they have on their counters an unusually handsome run of dress goods in every shade and color, presenting a rare opportunity for making a very suitable and acceptable present. Of the collection of elegant and stylish costumes it is enough to say that the young lady must, indeed, be difficult to please who could not suit herself in that department. Handsome sets of furs, of all descriptions, are specially arranged as Christmas gifts, while seal-skin sacques and jackets still seem to be in as high favor as ever. In the lace department a choice and recherché assortment is offered; and here again is an excellent opportunity for selecting a choice and pleasing present. Here, too, are every shade of gloves, by such makers as Trefousse, Depres, and Dent. From the furniture department the most luxurious drawing-room or the cosiest boudoir can alike be fitted up; jardinieres, occasional tables, etageres, curtains and upholstery—all perfect in style and taste and highly effective in combination. Of the gentlemen's furnishing-goods department it need only be said that it is replete with everything that will enable them to pay their Christmas devoirs and their New-Year's calls with infinite satisfaction to themselves and, it is to be hoped, to the ladies.

On the ground floor, one-half of the space has, this year, been devoted to a grand display of toys and fancy goods. This is the first effort of Lord & Taylor in the way of toys, but it has been an unusually successful one. Noise may be said to be the prevailing fashion in toys; everything, from a barking dog down to a violin or a drum. The great novelty is the automatic plantation negro dancer. Some of the more expensive ones dance several different steps. Then there are cavalier monkeys, playing harps of very elaborate and costly construction; musical boxes, and toys of endless variety; implements of war and agriculture, the regulation Noah's Ark and farm yard, and everything else that was divined or invented for amusing and instructing the infant mind. In the fancy goods department are some beautiful bronzes and clocks; some sets very cheap at $150 a set. Ladies' work-boxes and reticules in leather, perfume-boxes and toilet-cases are in great variety, and are offered at prices low enough to tempt any one. Vases of all shapes and sizes, statuettes and ink-stands in ground glass, photograph albums, fancy mirrors, and jardinieres of artificial flowers vie with each other in attracting the attention of the crowd of purchasers, while ladies and children hardly seem to know what to buy first. From morning till night Lord & Taylor's employes are kept ever on the alert. The store is constantly crammed, and no one would believe that such a thing as a panic had ever occurred to judge from the stream constantly passing in and out. All do as they should—that is, pay their annual Christmas visit to Lord & Taylor's.

THE GORHAM SILVER COMPANY.

One of the greatest novelties of this Christmas season of 1873, is the addition of an extensive retail department to the store of the Gorham Silver Company. Until quite recently the company have only sold their goods at wholesale, but now the general public have an opportunity of studying the treasures of the silversmith's art, which are most effectively arranged in the cupboards and show cases in Bond street, and which were formerly only to be seen by wholesale purchasers. The progress of the art of silverware is one with which the Gorham Company have specially identified themselves. They neither sell jewels, nor gold ornaments, nor watches. Silver and silver-plated ware alone occupy their shelves, and the company now holds a position similar to that of Storrs & Mortimer in London. They are the only house in this country that make and sell nothing but silver. It would be difficult to say what among the innumerable pieces and sets have been specially placed on view to attract Christmas purchasers, for as the contents of cupboard after cupboard and case after case are disclosed, it would almost seem that everything was so intended. The fact is that the formerly prevailing fashion of constantly changing plate for new designs is giving way to the desire to possess family plate, so called. This, of course, necessitates greater solidity and costliness, and the increase of cost demands more unique and exact designs. Thus, silverware as exemplified in the store of the Gorham Company again ranks high in the ranks of art as it did in the middle ages. And, in addition to greater beauty of design, there is the "satin finish," taking the place of what was known as frosted silver, and very much more effective, especially in bas-relief and repoussée work. Among the goods now on exhibition are numerous full dinner and tea sets in electro-plated ware, from $150 up to $500, besides an infinite variety of all goods ever made in silver. In the solid silver department there is one splendid dinner set of over thirty pieces in repoussée work, with satin finish. This one set is valued at $5,000. Then there is a yachting prize, allegorical of the Indian in his bark canoe, from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," indeed a work of art; a splendid cup, one of the Creedmoor prizes belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment; two bowls for grapes and nuts, one ornamented with a fox among grapes, and the other with a squirrel and nut, branches, &c., &c. The array of spoons comprises an endless variety of design, and solid silver or electroplated spoons and forks are in bewildering profusion of design. Anything from the simplest necessary for housekeeping up to the most extravagant luxury is to be seen, and to be bought. All tastes may be gratified, all pockets may be suited, and those who are not themselves purchasers will spend a delightful half hour by accompanying those who are. No such collection of solid silver or electro-plate has ever yet been seen in this country as is now exposed for sale in the store of the Gorham Silver Company. It must be seen and studied to be thoroughly appreciated.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church the monthly meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers was held last evening. The exercises included a review of the lessons for the last quarter, before a class from one of the City Sunday-schools, conducted by Mr. B. Van Vliet, of Poughkeepsie. The exercises were presided over by Mr. E. C. Wilder, President of the association. After a voluntary on the organ, and the singing by the congregation of the hymn "Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone?" Mr. Van Vliet proceeded to examine the class of boys and girls. The review of the lessons was conducted on the plan as found in the uniform international series, and formed an interesting feature of the exercises. The subject for the review and examination was the life of Christ. Although the examining teacher had met this class only once before, the exercises were managed with great facility, and the young pupils acquitted themselves exceedingly well. The international Berean series of Sunday-school lessons, by which the review and examination of the class was conducted, is calculated to promote independent labor on the part of the teachers and scholars. In conclusion the congregation was addressed by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng on "Patient Continuance in Well-doing."

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

Some days ago an order was received at the Custom-house from the Treasury Department at Washington, directing that the duty on green fruits, which had been suspended, be again collected. Collector Arthur has now been notified to return to the old order of things, and the articles mentioned will accordingly be admitted free. The duties paid during the last few days will be refunded by the Government if a protest is entered. As is alleged by Custom-house officers, several large importers of kid gloves have recently, by means of duplicate invoices, defrauded the revenue out of large sums. Three seizures of books and papers have already been made and others are contemplated. The amount involved will reach upward of $150,000.

ONE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS AGAIN CONVICTED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Brady alias Grady, one of the men convicted of the Adams Express robbery in Connecticut, in 1866, was placed on trial charged with carrying burglarious implements. It appeared that on the night of the 16th of March last, Sergt. Croker saw the prisoner, who carried a black bag, and another man on Eighth avenue, and his suspicions being aroused, examined the bag, which he found to contain a powerful sectional "jimmy," and other burglars' tools. Brady was arrested, and a loaded revolver was found on his person. The prisoner's companion escaped. It was proved by the record of a Connecticut court, and by Henry A. Hurlbut, an ex-conductor on the New-Haven Railroad, that Brady was the man who, under the name of Grady, was, together with Gilly McGloine, James Wells, Ned Maguire, and "Mart" Allen, convicted of the Adams Express robbery, in January, 1866, for which he was sent to the State Prison of Connecticut for five years. Counsel for the defense offered to prove, by Superintendent Bangs, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, that the prisoner carried the burglarious implements on the night in question in pursuance of an arrangement by which he was to deliver to the detectives a gang of seven men who were about to commit a burglary. The evidence was ruled out by the court. The jury promptly convicted the prisoner, and he was remanded for sentence.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A QUIET MARKET—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS.

As compared with the close of last week, business was quite active in Wall street yesterday. The financial news from Washington tended to advance prices generally. This was particularly the case with the so-called Vanderbilt stock. Lake Shore was exceedingly active, and advanced at one time one and a quarter per cent. Union Pacific was also strong, with an upward tendency. As a natural result of the news from Washington, and because of a very extensive speculation, gold advanced from 110⅜ to 111¼ and over. Government bonds were very strong, and advanced with gold. The general feeling of the street is quiet, but it is not believed that the present high price will continue. Operators were looking to Washington, and it is thought that no marked change will take place in the market until Congress takes some definite stand in relation to the national finances. The Sub-Treasury paid out $58,000 gold coin, on account of interest, and $227,000 for called bonds.

THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

According to instructions received from Hon. John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey yesterday commenced paying thirty per cent. of the indebtedness of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, which failed during the panic in September last. The percentage named was paid to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposit who were not indebted to the bank as drawers or indorsers. A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of securing part of their money. The Receiver has about $250,000 in hand to pay out.

A RUMOR OF SUSPENSION.

It was rumored on the street yesterday that the firm of Austin, Baldwin & Co., bankers, had become embarrassed and was about to suspend. During a conversation had with Mr. Baldwin, he stated that the rumor of suspension was without foundation. The firm was paying, and expected to pay all demands that might be made. His house was slightly embarrassed by certain difficulties which had risen with European correspondents, and because of options in foreign exchange which had been made without the authorization of the firm. The house does a considerable business in foreign exchange, but Mr. Baldwin claims that he has but very few outstanding obligations in this country.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the Hoboken Savings Bank held a meeting at Odd-fellows' Hall last evening to consult as to the best steps to be taken in the present juncture of the bank's affairs. Addresses were delivered by Charles Speelman and others. Mr. Speelman said in relation to the designs of the Directors that they intend to pay twenty per cent. of the amount of deposits on or before the 1st of January, and the whole amount inside of a year. The attendance was very slim.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy in the chair. The following communication from Controller Schroeder was handed in:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Dec. 15, 1873.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to you the final report of Mr. W. E. Warren, on the investigation of the accounts of Ex-Treasurer C. H. Sprague. The facts developed by the investigation prove its utility to the city.

An arrangement was made between Mr. Sprague, most of his bondsmen, and the bondsmen of Mr. Rodman, by which the city should be held harmless; one of the bondsmen of Mr. Sprague, however, refused to bear his share of responsibility in the matter, and by your direction he has been sued. Mr. Sprague, after having entered into an agreement to do what he could to reimburse the city, has commenced a suit to set aside the agreement, on the plea that he had not appropriated any city moneys to his own use, and therefore is not liable. Mr. Warren shows in his report, however, that Mr. Sprague, before he had been in office many weeks, and long before Mr. Rodman became Deputy Treasurer, had appropriated to himself some $300,000 of city moneys. This fact alone will go a great ways to substantiate the claims of the city.

The amount of deficiency is shown to be $2,293 01 more than was at first supposed; the sum of $14,551 21 appears to have been deposited by the Treasurer, or his deputy, to pay interest on the amount retained from the city. This sum, however, is far from sufficient to make good the loss of the city in the item of interest.

Therefore, as Mr. Sprague has repudiated the agreement entered into by him with the city, and as Mr. Patten has compelled us to go into court, I see no reason why we should not add to our claim against these gentlemen the additional amount to which the city is entitled.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) T. H. SCHROEDER, Controller.

The report of Mr. Warren referred to in the above communication shows not only that there was a deficit in the City Treasury of $101,793 50, besides and in addition to the $50,000 short in the school money, and a larger amount of interest, but that it was the constant practice of somebody, during the whole of Mr. Sprague's term of office, to use for outside and wholly unauthorized purposes and for various periods, large sums of the public money entrusted to him for safe keeping, and which, it seems, was thus jeopardized, chiefly, yet not wholly, for individual gain. While all moneys were required to be paid to the City Treasurer, it was the duty of that officer to deposit the same on the days of receipt in one or more of the designated deposit banks. Instead of making such deposits, however, it was the practice of the Treasurer, or some person authorized by him to handle the money, to retain large sums from time to time, and subsequently to deposit it in various different sums. No account being required from the Treasurer, as at present, there was little or no danger of such operations being discovered by the Controller.

The report was ordered on file.

ENCOUNTER WITH RIVER-THIEVES.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning two river-thieves rowed alongside Pier No. 7 North River in a junk-boat, and climbing up on the wharf, attempted to roll a bale of cotton duck into their boat. Daniel Hagan, the watchman employed on the pier, observed them while they were so engaged, and gave an alarm. The thieves seeing that they were detected, jumped into their boat, and cast off. The alarm given by the watchman attracted the attention of Patrolman Mulrooney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was on duty on West street. The officer hurried to the spot, and he and the watchman both drew their revolvers and threatened to fire upon the thieves unless they ceased rowing. The thieves kept on their course toward the Jersey shore, and the policeman and the watchman opened a fusilade upon them from their revolvers. After the third or fourth shot had been fired, one of the thieves in the boat was heard to scream, "Oh! I'm shot!" His companion then returned the fire from the shore until he had emptied his revolver, and then, resuming the oars, disappeared in the darkness. Pursuit was impossible, from the fact that the officer could not procure a boat. Notwithstanding the number of shots fired, the reports of which could be heard distinctly for a considerable distance, none of the Harbor Police boats put in an appearance. Capt. Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, is searching for the wounded thief and his companion.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor nominating Mr. Nelson K. Wheeler as Police Justice of the annexed district. The nomination was laid over. A communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort, in reply to a resolution of the board, requesting him to state why various contracts for public works—the ordinances for which had been approved by the Common Council—were delayed. The communication stated that the delay was owing to the fact that the Controller had not approved the sureties of the contractors. Alderman Cooper said he had seen the Controller on the subject that day, and he ascertained from him that of thirty-one contracts sent to his office he had approved of twenty-two; that in five others the sureties had been repeatedly sent for, but had failed to appear; and that in regard to the other four there were irregularities—two not having been awarded to the lowest bidders. Alderman Cooper said that the Common Council had passed ordinances for the prosecution of various public works; but the laborers were not employed nor were the works commenced. He moved that the communication be referred to the joint Committee on Streets, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. Alderman Ottendorfer moved that the Controller be called upon for an explanation relative to the contracts. The resolution was referred to the same joint committee. The board then adjourned.

PROBABLE MURDER AT CAMDEN, N. J.

On Saturday, John Benner, a colored man, attempted to murder Hester A. Field, also colored, by shooting her with a revolver. Both parties live in the Eighth Ward of Camden, N. J., and have lived together for about five years, Hester having been employed by Benner as his housekeeper. The latter has frequently offered to marry her, but every proposition of this sort has been refused, on the ground that her marriage would deprive her of the pension which she had been drawing from the Government, her husband having been killed in the war of the rebellion. On Friday night, Benner renewed his proposition, and was again rejected, whereupon he became enraged and threatened to shoot the woman. Their quarrel was renewed on Saturday morning, when Benner drew his revolver and fired two shots at the woman, injuring her severely. Benner was arrested and taken before Justice Laird, who committed him without bail to await the result of the woman's injuries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Alfred B. Aubert, B. S., graduate of Cornell University, class 1873, and brother of Prof. Eugene Aubert, of this City, has been called to the Professorship of Chemistry at the Maine State College, Orono.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary L. Underhill took place yesterday from Trinity Church.

Pension Agent Dutcher has paid since the 4th inst. 5,750 pensioners, disbursing $175,000, an average of 575 payments a day.

Mrs. Maria Jourdan Westmoreland will lecture this evening in De Garmo's Hall, Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street. Subject—"Kisses."

The Ninth Regiment Drum Corps gave their second annual ball last night at the armory, Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $2,509,684 10, and the payments $302,929. The balance in the Treasury Dec. 13 was $7,601,487 93.

The New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company has declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The grocery store of Thomas Chequidden, No. 527 Third avenue, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and two bags of coffee and two boxes of tea, valued in all at $107, were carried off.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, next Monday evening, in aid of the North-eastern Dispensary, No. 222 East Fifty-ninth street.

No additional action was taken yesterday in relation to the proposed removal of the stands on Vesey, Fulton, and other streets adjacent to Washington Market. The Corporation Counsel is to furnish an opinion on the subject.

At a meeting of the officers of the Eighth Regiment, held last evening at the armory in Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Capt. Jos. C. Davenport, of Company C, was elected Major of the regiment.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of a frame building situated in front of Bellevue Hospital. It is supposed to have originated from a gas jet in close proximity to the ceiling. The damage will not exceed $100.

Vice-President Henry Wilson passed through the City yesterday for his home in Natick, Mass. He left Washington on Saturday morning for Philadelphia, where he became the guest of Mr. Drexel the banker, at his private residence in that city.

The New-York Woman's Suffrage Society will hold a mass-meeting this evening at the Union League Theatre, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, in commemoration of the "Boston Tea Party," and to "protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation."

A meeting of Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity was held yesterday forenoon, at No. 76 East Ninth street, for the purpose of mutual conference on "spiritual life and activity in the churches." An address on the subject was read by Dr. Justin D. Fulton, after which a general discussion took place.

Two Germans, named Charles Marondy, aged twenty-six, and Julius Faust, aged twenty-five, quarreled at 2 o'clock yesterday in a lager-beer saloon, No. 192 Chatham street, and during the scuffle which ensued Marondy shot Faust in the hand, inflicting a severe wound. Faust was taken to Park Hospital and Marondy was arrested.

A San Francisco dispatch received in this City says the new Pacific Mail Steam-ship Alaska, from Hong Kong, is now six days overdue at that port, and there is some apprehension of another disaster. The agents of the company here are not alarmed, and say that the vessel will probably come in safely in a day or two, having been delayed possibly by accident.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute to-day, Mr. Edward Powers, of Chicago, Ill., will read a paper on "The Artificial Production of Rain," and Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., will read a paper on "Dwarf Pear Culture." These meetings are held every Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and are free to the public.

BROOKLYN.

The second trial of the Spencer divorce case was commenced yesterday.

A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of Capt. Bourne, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of committing a brutal assault on a woman.

James Heffernan, the proprietor of some cow-stables corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, was arrested yesterday, and held to bail in $1,000, on a charge of attempting to bribe Sanitary Inspector Dr. Raymond.

LONG ISLAND.

The hearing on the injunction order granted by Judge Reid in the Kelsey case, will take place before Judge Gilbert on the 22d ult. The defense claims to be in a position to produce evidence that will put an entirely new aspect upon the case.

NEW-JERSEY.

Twenty-five new passenger cars were placed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad yesterday.

Prof. R. R. Raymond, of Brooklyn, is giving a series of Shakespearean readings at the Morris Female Institute, Morristown, N. J.

The first of the entertainments given by the pupils of the Jersey City public schools, in aid of the poor, took place at Kepler Hall last night.

The Germans of Jersey City have organized a relief society, and will begin to assist poor families by contributions of food and clothing next Tuesday.

The employes at the stock yards in Communipaw have contributed $300 toward the support of the family of Peter McCord, the teamster who accidentally hanged himself a few days since.

A new social club, to be known as the "Oriole," has been organized in Erie street, Jersey City, with A. Fogel, President; T. Dirr, Vice President; T. Roach, Secretary, and J. Thorpe, Treasurer.

The new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad was yesterday opened to travel, and the old depot at the east end is being torn away to make room for the completion of the ferry buildings now under way.

The city missionary of Jersey City, at the annual meeting held Sunday night, stated that during the past twenty years he had preached 4,043 sermons, made 17,562 calls on the sick and poor, attended 5,583 miscellaneous meetings, officiated at 407 funerals, procured situations for 207 persons, written 38,060 letters and reports, made 7,851 visits to schools and hospitals, and distributed 165,570 tracts.

[Advertisement.]
CHOCOLAT MENIER—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. No. 45 Beaver street.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cattle dull; receipts, 15,000; prices weak; shipping grades nominally $4 50@$5 75 for fair to choice; $2 50@$4 for common to good Butchers; shipments. 772. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000, making, with those left over from Saturday, about 46,000 on sale; market quiet and lower at $4 70@$5 10; closing dull at $4 65@$5 for common to choice; shipments, 6,500.

UTICA, Dec. 15.—Cheese—The offerings to-day footed up about 1,000 bxs.; of these about 300 were sold at 12c.@12½c. The market is closed for the season.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—J. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss H. Fielder and servant, T. Tanaka, R. Kipling, Mrs. Kipling, Miss Tyler, Miss L. Purdy, Gen. Daniel Tyler, Mrs. Cook, Miss Josephine Cook, Mrs. Oakford, Mrs. A. Gumoens and nurse, Miss E. Gumoens, Master Luis Gumoens, Miss L. G. Bell, Miss Bobbett and servant, Mrs. Nelson and family, Mr. Kune, Mrs. Kune and servant, Mr. MacCay, Mrs. MacCay, Miss MacCay, Miss A. Coryell, Miss MacCay, Miss F. MacCay, Miss Tinsley, Miss O. Fuller, Mr. James Dater, Miss L. Chapham, Miss A. Chapham, Lieut. Commander Kennett, U. S. N., Joseph Moss, Mrs. Moss, Marco Medin, Mrs. Medin, Master Joseph Medin, Walter Kerr, T. C. Smith, Capt. Thos. Stead, J. B. Ellison, A. Hughes, John Erwin, Charles Rickerby, S. Meyerheim, Armand Manton, F. O. Harding, F. J. Griswold, M. Martin, R. J. O'Reilly, I. Tuxford, S. Kingston, C. Kingston, H. Lynan.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—G. Richardson, Mrs. Fealthau, Mr. Naus, Hugh Logh, Mr. Morch, Mr. Catterel, W. Sharp and wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, E. Budge, W. Budge, Miss E. Budge, S. Dounen, Mrs. S. Howard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises...3:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:59 | Gov. Island..5:48 | Hell Gate....7:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 15.

CLEARED.

Steamers Franconia, Bragg, Portland; S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships James Foster, Jr., Cunningham, Liverpool, Charles H. Marshall & Co.; British Viceroy, (Br.,) Butchert, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks New-York, Gibbs, Port Spain, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Paotolus, (Br.,) Dalrymple, Marseilles, J. Whitney & Co.; G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Vivelia, (Br.,) Coffin, Havre for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Weymouth, (Br.,) Cook, Havre for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Fillipa, (Ital.,) Delatour, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Emmanuel, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Queenstown, &c., Tetens & Bockman; Fannie S. Loring, Loring, Cardenas, &c., Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Kate, (Br.,) Murphy, Bordeaux, Brett, Son & Co.; Pacifico, (Ital.,) Amodia, Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Uncle Sam, Jordan, Ponce, P. R., G. W. Brown; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Tewksbury, Hamilton, Jones & Lough; Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Cienfuegos, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Ward J. Park, Bogart, Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.; Ridgewood, Johnston, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Capella, (Br.,) Harper, Bridgeton, N. J., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Madison Holmes, Baylis, St. Augustine, Fla., W. Ray & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, from Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks, (arr. 14th,) reports Dec. 11, lat. 43 01, lon. 54 22, passed a German steam-ship bound E.; 13th, lat. 41 03, lon. 66 39, an Anchor steam-ship do.; 14th, at 7:15 A. M., 163 miles E. of Sandy Hook, State line steam-ship do.; same date, at 7:30 A. M., 160 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a three-masted steam-ship do. The A. brings 204 passengers.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool Dec. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 13, at 7 A. M., lat. 42 20, lon. 64 22, exchanged night signals with a German Lloyd steamer bound E.; 14th, at 10:30 A. M., lat. 40 15, lon. 65 45, passed Hamburg steam-ship do. The Idaho brings 15 cabin and 110 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Nellie Wise, (Br.,) Green, St. John, N. B., 4 ds., in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Laura, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. to H. Koop & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 40, lon. 56, passed a large quantity of petroleum boxes, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Minuto, Batavia 106 ds., with mdse. to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Western Sea, (of Boston,) Hansen, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Fernandes & Calvo—vessel to master.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Rotterdam 47 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Emma F. Secor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Coonon, Rotterdam 37 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 24, lat. 27 36, lon. 30 50, spoke brig Clara Jenkins, from Malaga, for New-York.

Brig Rosella Smith, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Kempt, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Arabell, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sanford, Cheverie, N. S., 15 ds., with 300 tons plaster to master—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig Belle Walters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Port Caledonia, C. B., with 522 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Eagle & Blakeslee.

Schr. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with produce to Wm. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Tyler, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Falkenburg, Virginia, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, West Point, Va., to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. A. Sheppard, Wilbur, Washington, D. C., to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Walter Palmer, Cale, Georgetown, D. C., to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Avon, King, of and 15 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 360 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. F. A. Newcomb, Harding, Salem, for Virginia.

Schr. N. J. Miller, Pinkham, Boothbay.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Chase, Woods' Hole.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Somerset.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Christie Campbell, Mitchell, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, Norwich.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Peirce, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Hurst, New-London.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Fannie Pike, Nobbins, Calais, with lumber to Goram & Boardman.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. E. M. Baxter, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. A. C. Watson, (Br.,) McKay, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Planter, Conway, Pawtucket.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sarah Queen, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Soper, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Barks Die Helmath, for Antwerp; Jenny, for Havre; Quickstep, for San Francisco; George W. Rosevelt, for Havana; Emma Frances, for Buenos Ayres; Victoria Perez, for Jacksonville; brig Nellie Husted, for Matanzas; schrs. Dos Hermanos, for St. Thomas; Lavinia F. Warren, for Demerara.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Arr. steamers Atlas, from Liverpool; Worcester, from Savannah; Mercedita, from Charleston; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Blackstone, from Baltimore; Achilles, Hercules, and Norman, from Philadelphia; Jas. White, from New-York; schr. Evadney, from St. Martins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—Arr. ship Island Home, form Cuxhaven; brig Mira, from Wilmington, N. C. Sld. steamer Alice, for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 15.—The steamer Excelsior, having coaled, sld. for New-York on Sunday morning. The steamer Canadian sld. for Baltimore to-day, and the Caspian arr. from Baltimore.

The schr. William, S. B. Pierce, from Boon Bay for New-York, with frozen herrings, arr. at Port Mulgrave on the 30th ult. She reports that on the 19th ult. she lost deck load, had boat stove, and a man washed overboard, who was afterward rescued.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Sld. steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-York.

Dec. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Washington, Whitehead, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 15.—Arr. barks Juven Hortensia, from Havana; James Kitchen, from Montevideo; Carmel, from Antwerp; Hope, from Liverpool; Arcadia, from do.; Egersund, from Antwerp; schrs. Armida Hall, from Portsmouth; Delbi, from Holmes Hole, and Nellie Starr, from Charleston.

Cld. bark Oneata, for Brunswick.

Sld. ship Oswego, for Charleston.

Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingstone, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 15.—Arr. brig Nancy, (Br.,) from New-York, for Halifax; schrs. E. M. Sawyer and Joseph W. Huddell, Philadelphia, for Boston; Frank, Itaska, and Randell, Weehawken, for do.; Jesse, Port Johnson, for do.; Jesse Williamson Jr., and Tangent, do., for Salem; Washington Freeman, do., for Thomaston; W. D. B., Piankitank River, for do.; Nightingale, New-York, for Eastport; Vashti, R. Gates, Weehawken, for do., with mainsail split; Alaska, New-York, for Portsmouth; George Gilman, do., for Cutler; Morelight, do., for Calais; E. J. Heraty, Philadelphia for Gloucester; Lottie, Weehawken, for Portland; Allie Oakes, Elizabethport, for Kennebunkport; Barbie Pierce and John M. Ball, Boston, for Virginia.

Sld. bark Andes; brigs Oscela, William H. Bickmore, Hattie N. Baine, Mechanic, and Nancy, (Br.;) schrs. Louisa Bliss, Percy, L. A. Burnham, Charles F. Heyer, Zeta Psi, J. P. Wyman, Eugene, Mary J. Ward, Lucy K. Cogswell, Sidney C. Tyler, Edward Waite, David Miller, Golden Rule, Gen. Scott, Minnesota, Chillon, Ocean Belle, Alabama, Charlotte Fish, Jesse Williamson, Jr., S. E. Nightingale, Tangent, Alaska, Joseph H. Huddell, E. G. Heraty, Geo. Gilmore, Morelight, W. D. B. Vashti, R. Gates, Jesse, Allie Oakes, Oriental, and W. Freeman.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The following vessels have sailed for American ports: Jean Batters, Weser, Ida Lity, Else Eschricht, Brothers and Sisters, Maggie Chapman, Semiramis, Harvest Moon, City of Berlin, Bruce, Mercator.

The following vessels have arrived from American ports: Volturno, Lincoln, Jane Young, Nettuno, Magnus Lagaboter, Laurens, City of Bangor, Maria, Lawn, Saturn, Mary Pratt, Kraljevika, Lorens Hansen, Eliza McNeil, Orion.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 15.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Dec. 4, for Hamburg, arr. here at 4:30 o'clock A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.—The National line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York Dec. 3, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day at 3 P. M.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN ST., and No. 19 MAIDEN LANE,

INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS OF

CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS

TO THEIR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED AT A

Large Reduction from Former Prices.

Jewelry Department.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY, INCLUDING CHARMS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, STONE CAMEOS, MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, FINE CORAL SETS, &c.

Bronze and Clock Department.

CHOICE SUBJECTS IN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY, PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM CLOCKS AND REGULATORS.

Fancy Goods Department.

RUSSIA AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, WORK-BOX, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Indorsed by the leading artists, seminaries, and the press as the

BEST PIANOS MADE

Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.

WAREROOMS:

5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAYS.

THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, COMMENCING MONDAY, 8TH INST., OUR STORE WILL

Remain Open during the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873.

Extract from Judges' Report:

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world. They are FAULTLESS in construction and finish. Awarded a Silver Medal."

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

502 & 504 BROADWAY.

Holidays.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

Rattan Goods.

New and Elegant Designs.

Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Paper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.

Comprising a most complete variety for

Holiday Gifts,

Manufactured by the

Wakefield Rattan Co.,

36 CANAL AND 120 FRIEND STS., BOSTON.

New-York Sales-rooms,

No. 3 Barclay St., and

No. 8 Park Place.

Also for sale by all first-class dealers in Furniture and House Furnishing Goods throughout the country.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos

Have obtained the highest honors ever awarded to any Piano Manufacturer in the world. First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The world's greatest Pianists and Composers, including the renowned Dr. Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein, the Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm, as well as the piano-purchasing public of Europe and America, unite in the unanimous verdict of the Superiority of the Steinway Pianos Over All Others.

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